FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 115 *14 June 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Delegates to Disarmament Session Favor Soviet Proposals	AA 1	1/A6
Soviet Disarmament Efforts at UNGA Special Assembly [Kravtsov in NOVOYE VREMYA 9 Jun]	AA 1	1/A6
Socialist, Western Positions at UN Session Contradictory [Vishnevskiy, Kolesnichenko, Rusakov in PRAVDA 9 Jun]	AA 3	1/A8

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

UNESCO Socialist States Meeting Opens in Havana	CC 1	1/A12
CEMA Foreign Trade Commission Session Ends in Moscow	CC 1	1/A12

GENERAL

Bolshakov Discusses Carter Annapolis Speech, NATO, PRC [PRAVDA 11 Jun]	A 1	1/A13
Journalist on Western Media Treatment of USSR Dissidents [Kachkan]	A 5	1/B3
Trilateral Commission Session Opens in Washington [Levchenko]	A 7	1/B5
UNESCO Paris Session Adopts Resolutions, Adjourns [Korzhev]	A 8	1/B6
IAEA Session in Vienna Postpones Budget Discussion	A 9	1/B7
21st Workers Conference Opens in Leningrad	A 10	1/B8
Finnish Delegate's Address	A 10	1/B8
International Social Science Conference Opens in Moscow [PRAVDA 8 Jun]	A 11	1/B9
WPC Rally Indicative of World Protest Against Neutron Bomb [Petrusenko in IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]	A 11	1/B9
Briefs: Space Conference Ends; International Cooperative Seminar	A 12	1/B10

UNITED STATES

TASS Reports Start of Carter-Desai Talks in Washington	B 1	1/B11
New U.S. Nuclear Use Stand Will Not Affect Present Policy	B 1	1/B11
Moscow Scores Confusion in U.S. Policy Toward USSR [Dmitriyev]	B 1	1/B11
Congressmen Cited on Current USSR-US Differences	B 3	1/B13
Church: President Sets Tone [PRAVDA 10 Jun]	B 3	1/B13
Cranston Against 'Linkage' [PRAVDA 11 Jun]	B 3	1/B13
Diggs: Minimize Differences [Beglov]	B 4	1/B14
State Department Continues To Reject PLO Participation [Kachanov]	B 4	1/B14
Edward Kennedy Calls for Civil Rights Probe In Ulster	B 5	1/C1
Americans Oppose Carter's Africa Plans	B 5	1/C1
U.S. Policy Toward Micronesia Against UN Trust Mandate	B 6	1/C2
U.S. Industrialist: Trade Policy Discriminatory	B 6	1/C2
Radios Free Europe, Liberty Interfere in Internal Affairs	B 7	1/C3
PRAVDA on U.S. Refusal To Extradite Brazinkas	B 7	1/C3

CHINA

Glebov on China's Aggressive, Bellicose Policy	C 1	1/C5
IZVESTIYA Correspondent Scores PRC's Anti-Vietnam Policy [Vasiliyev]	C 2	1/C6
AKAHATA Condemns Peking's Policy on Vietnam	C 3	1/C7

EAST EUROPE

Albanian Calls China's Three Worlds Theory Opportunistic	D 1	1/C8
Kadar, Honecker Show Support For Soviet Foreign Policy [PRAVDA 10 Jun]	D 1	1/C8
Briefs: Grishin Sees Off Budapest Delegation; MSZMP Delegation Ends Visit; Polish Minister Receives Lesechko	D 3	1/C10

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

EEC Foreign Ministers Conference Discusses Zaire	E 1	1/C11
EEC Ministers Against Mercenaries	E 1	1/C11
Economic Aid Discussed	E 1	1/C11
French National Assembly Criticizes Africa Policy [Kharlanov in PRAVDA 10 Jun]	E 1	1/C11
Spain in NATO Would Be 'Outright Contradiction' to CSCE [Deynichenko in IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]	E 2	1/C12
President Ceausescu Arrives in London for Official Visit	E 3	1/C13
More Observations on Swedish King's Visit to USSR	E 3	1/C13
Foreign Minister Soder Comments	E 3	1/C13
King, Queen Arrive in Leningrad	E 4	1/C14
Grishin Receives Visiting Austrian CP Delegation	E 4	1/C14
FRG Residents Protest NATO Air Force Exercise	E 4	1/C14
CPSU Delegation Departs Moscow for Luxembourg [PRAVDA 10 Jun]	E 5	1/D1
Icelanders Protest U.S. Plans for Keflavik Military Base	E 5	1/D1
Briefs: Soviet-Danish Trade	E 5	1/D1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Clashes in Lebanon, Killing of Franjiyah's Son Reported	F 1	1/D2
Palestine Struggle in Complex, Dangerous Stage [Kudryavtsev in IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]	F 1	1/D2
Material on Policies of Egyptian President As-Sadat	F 4	1/D5
Draft 5-Year Plan [Zaborin]	F 4	1/D5
'Whitewashing' of U.S. Moves	F 4	1/D5
'Peace Initiative'	F 5	1/D6
CIA Spreads Rumors of Clashes With Kurds, Iraqis Say	F 6	1/D7
'Prosperity' of Arabs in West Bank, Gaza Strip Examined	F 6	1/D7

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Turkish Socialist Criticizes Huang Hua Visit	G 1	1/D8
Greek Committee Chairman Opposes Neutron Bomb	G 1	1/D8

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Zambia Says South Africa Planning New Aggression	H 1	1/D9
Fabrications About Soviet Expansion in Africa Explored [Kulik]	H 1	1/D9
'Frontline' States Discussed NATO Intervention in Zaire	H 2	1/D10

Tanzania's Nyerere Criticizes 'Inter-African Force' [PRAVDA 10 Jun] H 3 1/D11
Shaba Province Seen as Bridgehead for Colonialism [Khokhlov] H 3 1/D11
Comoros Coup Seen as Link in a Chain of West's Policy [Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 10 Jun] H 8 1/E2

SOUTH ASIA

Indian Paper Says U.S. Survey Interfering in East India J 1 1/E3
Soviets Cooperate With India on Satellite Launching J 1 1/E3
India Welcomes Soviet Disarmament Proposals J 2 1/E4
Briefs: Soviet Aid to Afghanistan J 2 1/E4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Cuban Ambassador Presents Revolution Medals to Soviets N 1 1/E5
Honors Brezhnev N 1 1/E5
Decorates Ustinov, Others [Havana] N 1 1/E5
TASS Reports Preliminary Results in Colombian Election N 1 1/E5
U.S. Plane Carrying Marijuana Forced To Land in Cuba N 1 1/E5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Supreme Court Plenum Discusses Right to Defense R 1 1/E6
Kunayev Takes Part in Architects Congress R 1 1/E6
Briefs: Kiev Officials Punished R 1 1/E6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA Official: 5-Month Industrial Marketing Plan Fulfilled [TRUD] S 1 1/E7
PRAVDA on Delays in Developing Tyumen Industrial Base [Vtorushin, Murzin 10 Jun] S 1 1/E7

AGRICULTURE AFFAIRS

Bodyul Views Agricultural Development in Moldavia T 1 1/E11
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 12-13 Jun T 1 1/E11
RSFSR CSA Says Sowing Completed in Good Time T 2 1/E12

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1,022 Launched; Equipment Functioning Normally U 1 1/E13

Item 856-B-8 Pr Ex 7.10 : FBIS-SOV-78-115

FBIS-SOV-78-115
Wednesday
14 June 1978
Vol III No 115

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

70

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

DELEGATES TO DISARMAMENT SESSION FAVOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD132012Y Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 13 TASS--The world public highly appreciates the constructive initiatives and proposals, aimed at curbing the arms race, which were brought by the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries for the special U.N. General Assembly's session on disarmament. The envoys of peace-loving forces, who came to the U.N. headquarters on the East River, regard these proposals as a concrete contribution to prevention of a nuclear war and to disarmament.

"The concrete measures on disarmament, proposed by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, deserve attention and a thorough study, a TASS correspondent has been told in an interview by president of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, International Lenin Peace Prize winner Canon Raymond Goor (Belgium). We welcome above all that these initiatives come from the head of the state which is most actively waging struggle for curbing the arms race and for universal and complete disarmament. We believe that these are concrete, topical and important initiatives which will be broadly supported and approved by the world public.

The international committee has always been stressing, Raymond Goor stressed, the need of supplementing political detente with efficient measures on disarmament.

The World Council of Peace fully supports the clear and concrete program of measures aimed at merging military detente with political detente, at strengthening peace and preventing a nuclear war which was made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the non-aligned states and all peace-loving forces. This has been stated from the rostrum of the ad hoc committee of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, by President of the World Council of Peace Romesh Chandra. He strongly denounced the military preparations, being escalated by the NATO countries, primarily plans of neutron weapon production. The movement against the neutron bomb, Romesh Chandra said, has assumed the proportions of a world wide campaign, and this is the most powerful movement in the history of mankind, directed against all weapons of mass destruction. Protests against the neutron bomb are being made in all countries of the world, since the production of neutron weapons and their deployment will to a large extent increase the risk of a thermonuclear war.

The process of relaxation of international tension will become irreversible only if it is backed by concrete steps in the sphere of limitation of the arms race, universal and complete disarmament, stressed the President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Ernesto Ottone.

SOVIET DISARMAMENT EFFORTS AT UNGA SPECIAL ASSEMBLY

LD131415Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 24, 9 Jun 78 pp 6-7 LD

[V. Kravtsov article: "A Call to Action"]

[Excerpts] New York, Moscow--Whether it is a coincidence or not, the work of the UN General Assembly is being accompanied by a hysterical anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign launched by the U.S. press and television. It might be that once such momentum has been achieved that it is difficult to stop, or it might be that someone wants to show how "firm" they are "with the Soviets." [paragraph continues]

But maybe in the stream of alarmist howls about the "buildup of Soviet military might" it is easier to conceal reports about new--and considerable--appropriations by NATO countries for "defense" and about long-term programs for the creation of ever more destructive and sophisticated types of weapons. But it is most probably all this put together.

So, the atmosphere in New York surrounding the UN General Assembly special session is contradictory. The atmosphere was not improved at all by another session--that of the NATO Council. It was if a deliberate decision had been taken to show the complete contrast between talk about disarmament and actual deeds in quite the opposite direction! I was told by certain participants in the special session who sympathize with the West that they simply did not understand why the NATOites found it necessary to "lay themselves open to attack" in this way.

Indeed, from the rostrum of the forum, whose purpose is to discuss disarmament, words rang out which can in no way be interpreted as an appeal for international cooperation for the sake of agreement on such an urgent and complex problem. The speech of the U.S. representative was quite definitely oriented toward polemics with the Soviet Union, in accordance with cold war standards, and it perhaps issued a challenge. Many delegates did not conceal their satisfaction with the fact that the Soviet Union, while not ignoring the unfriendly utterances, did not slip into polemics but--and this is the main point--countered the attacks with a constructive program of disarmament measures. In this way, quite a different tone was set--a positive and businesslike tone.

The speech of the head of the Soviet delegation was awaited here, and people were not deceived in their expectations. Those assembled in the hall--it was full--and, naturally, not only they were powerfully impressed by the fact that Moscow is stressing the need to pass on from words to deeds, to specific disarmament actions. It is proposing a whole package of measures whose implementation would lead to a turning point in the present trend--away from the arms race, which is growing in geometric proportions, to the curbing of the arms race and subsequently its reversal.

The Soviet Union--and this is confirmed by the proposals which it has put forward--takes a serious attitude to this representative international forum and is doing everything in its power to insure its success.

Those present at the session--and not only them, of course--instantly "picked out" the new features in the Soviet position, which were heard for the first time from the UN rostrum. The greatest interest was generated by the statement that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and which do not have them on their territory. It is being noted that no other nuclear power goes as far as the USSR in this respect. This is indeed the case, especially since an even more binding statement, made recently by L.I. Brezhnev, was confirmed at the special session; he had said that "we are against the use of nuclear weapons; only extraordinary circumstances or aggression against our country or its allies by another nuclear power could force us to resort to this extreme means of self-defense." These solemn words, which are of great importance in themselves, are confirmed by a concrete proposal: to begin talks on ending the production of nuclear weapons, that is, weapons which are the source of the greatest danger--in all their forms--and on the gradual reduction of the stocks of these weapons resulting in their total elimination. If account is taken of the fact that our country is simultaneously proposing that the production of all other types of weapons of mass destruction be ended and that the creation of new varieties of such weapons be prohibited, it becomes clear that is a question of a genuine ending of the arms race.

Many countries and virtually the entire developing world are pinning great hopes for the solution of their complex economic problems on the reduction of arms spending (more than $1 billion per day!). Therefore, the young national states, as far as can be judged, were interested in the development of the Soviet position on the question of the reduction of military budgets. The Soviet Union, which initiated this question, proposed that countries possessing a major economic and military potential, primarily the permanent members of the Security Council, agree to reduce their military budgets not on a percentage basis, (it has so far proved impossible to come to an agreement on this basis, as a consequence of the stance adopted by certain Western powers and China) but in absolute terms. It is comparatively easy to solve this task from the technical viewpoint providing the desire is there, and there would be substantial benefit for the developing countries and for world peace.

Having spoken at the UN session, the USSR foreign minister discussed problems of strategic arms limitation with U.S. leaders in Washington. Exceptional attention was devoted to questions of strategic arms limitation both at the special session and by the U.S. mass media. People were aware that much depends on the outcome of these talks, not just in relations between the USSR and the United States, but also in the wider context of the prospects of detente. In the UN hall and behind the scenes, every sign was seized upon which might confirm that these talks have a chance of succeeding. There is a particular desire to stress the virtually unanimous realization that the Soviet Union is sincerely seeking an agreement; an honest agreement which does not encroach on the interests of either of the sides.

Equally, the realization is being expressed that the Soviet Union will not disarm unilaterally. We do not live in the right kind of world to allow this. Efforts are required on the part of a wide range of states--at least from the powers possessing nuclear weapons and large arsenals of conventional arms.

The work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is in full swing. So it is too early to sum up the overall balance. But it can quite definitely be said that the position of the Soviet Union on questions of disarmament, and that means on the problems of peace or war which are common for all mankind, has met with a broad and approving response at the session and also, of course, far beyond the confines of the UN.

SOCIALIST, WESTERN POSITIONS AT UN SESSION CONTRADICTORY

LD131049Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Special correspondents S. Vishnevskiy, T. Kolesnichenko and Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "United Nations: Specific Deeds Are Needed"]

[Text] New York, June--The general debate at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is in its third week, and the direction and character of the work of this important forum are becoming increasingly clear.

The presidents, premiers and ministers of various countries are mounting the rostrum one after another and almost every speech indicates the concern of the peoples and states over the fact that, despite the improvement of the international political climate, increasing momentum is being given to the arms race and the arsenals of death are being enlarged. Militarist propaganda--and it can be found nearby, in New York itself (for instance, there is the local bellicose DAILY NEWS)--has not succeeded in blunting the people's vigilance with its fairy tales that international security is guaranteed by armaments. [paragraph continues]

Recently these fairytales were voiced importunately in Washington where the NATO Council session was held. It was precisely on the morning of 30 May, when high-ranking speakers at the opening of the NATO meeting were talking publicly of the "benefit" of the arms buildup, that (N. Okongo), representative of the People's Republic of Congo, took the floor in the General Assembly hall.

"In past centuries," he said, "the relations among states were organized according to the old motto: 'If you want peace, prepare for war.' Even today imperialist policy is essentially based on the same archaic principle."

Everyone in the hall realized to whom these sarcastic words were addressed.

The same day Peru's delegate Alzamora said:

"The strategic concepts which allege that weapons of mass destruction guarantee security are bankrupt. Arsenals of every possible kind of weapon exist today. But this does not result in the strengthening of international security."

The speeches of many speakers clearly expressed the valid thought: No, mankind will not grow accustomed to the continuing arms race, however the falsifiers from the imperialist military-industrial complexes justify it.

As is the case with political detente, there is no reasonable alternative to disarmament--this axiom rings out daily from the assembly rostrum. The collective intelligence of the world is producing a wise new motto: If you want peace, struggle for disarmament.

Many speeches are revealing a growing understanding of the crucial nature of the current epoch: The task of stopping and then reversing the arms race and asserting lasting peace on earth is more urgent than ever. Otherwise the machine of material preparation for war will inexorably drive the world to the brink of disaster. This must be prevented, but you cannot stop the sinister process of the arms buildup by words alone. The special session must not confine itself merely to the kind of statements which are heard year in, year out within these walls. Headway must be made and urgent, specific, practical steps along the highway leading to a world without war or weapons are needed. To elaborate useful recommendations contributing to the implementation of important steps of this kind--that is what the majority of the delegations sees as the task of the UN General Assembly special session.

In conversations with your PRAVDA correspondents the delegates of various countries note that the initiative at the UN forum is firmly in the hands of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, which are setting an example of a dynamic, principled approach to the problems of arms limitation and disarmament. The majority of participants approves the new Soviet initiatives aimed at creating a turning point in military detente.

The Soviet proposals regarding practical ways to end the arms race have essentially become the session's most important working document. It is under the influence of this act of socialist diplomacy that the session is working and actively seeking real measures to curb the arms race and eliminate the threat of a thermonuclear castastrophe.

In conversation with us, C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, called the USSR proposals solid and constructive. These initiatives, he said, express the Soviet Union's resolute desire to consolidate universal peace.

"What a striking contrast there was between the fundamentally peace-loving, businesslike speech of the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. vice president's speech, which contained nothing new but so much hostility toward the free socialist countries: It reminded me of cold war times," C.R. Rodriguez remarked.

"I am deeply convinced," Ambassador D. Erdembileg, Mongolia's representative said, "that the USSR's new initiatives will be an incentive for businesslike actions for military detente. They will also provide impetus for a world disarmament conference."

Detailed, specific, realistic--those are the assessments of the Soviet action program we heard from the emissaries of the most diverse countries: India, Cameroon, Papua-New Guinea and others.

The implementation of the Soviet proposals on ending production of all types of nuclear weapons would be a major contribution to limiting the arms race and consolidating the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr said.

The socialist states, particularly the Soviet Union, consistently demonstrate invariable devotion to the cause of curbing the arms race as an important step toward universal disarmament, Ethiopian Foreign Minister F. Gedle-Giorgis noted.

The forum is making proposals which, to some extent, have elements in common with the Soviet proposals. The overwhelming majority of delegates are voicing support for measures such as ending the production of all types of nuclear weapons, ending production of and banning all other types of weapons of mass destruction and totally banning nuclear weapons tests. Many representatives are talking of the need to convene a world disarmament conference--a forum capable, unlike the General Assembly special session, of adopting both resolutions and effective, specific decisions.

The example set by socialist diplomacy of an enterprising approach to the cardinal problem of contemporary international life is engendering reciprocal, positive actions by the developing, neutral and nonalined countries.

And here no one attempts to obscure the difficulties and complexities of curbing the arms race. The topic of disarmament is connected in the closest possible way with sensitive interests of national security for each state. These interests must be carefully considered in the quest for realistic accords, and the principle of identical security for the sides is of the greatest importance here, as many speakers at the special session are noting.

However, obstacles of another kind also arise--artificial obstacles. At the end of May, we often saw the perplexed looks of special session delegates as they opened American newspapers containing reports on the NATO Council meeting in Washington.

The trip from the American capital to New York takes 3 hours 10 minutes on the "metroliner." But diametrically opposed events have taken place at the different ends of this short distance: Paths toward disarmament are being sought here in the United Nations, while in Washington, the NATO leaders have adopted a long-term program for the intensification of the arms race.

The Washington strategists organized a kind of division of labor. Legislators, politicians and cultural figures known for their sober remarks supporting arms limitation are among the U.S. delegates in the assembly hall. [paragraph continues]

We were facing Paul Newman, the famous American movie actor who was surrounded by television cameras. Yes, he told us, I have advocated disarmament for 20 years now. But while Newman was talking (with obvious sincerity) of the benefit of disarmament, in the American capital NATO officials, who are endowed with real power, were approving new plans to accelerate armament.

The delegates of various countries--some ironically, most indignantly--told us about the unseemly tours of certain "Atlantic" figures who, after delivering "disarmement" speeches at the United Nations as a cover, hastened to the banks of the Potomac to participate in the militarist measures.

In order to justify the unsavory position of the United States and certain of its allies, an attempt has been made here to incite another propaganda campaign against the USSR, Cuba and a number of independent African states. The false fairytale of "Soviet-Cuban involvement" in the Zairian events has been importunately disseminated. The Peking representative has obviously striven to outdo the NATOites in terms of blatant anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban attacks. Peking's delegate used "strong" expressions in an attempt to distract the attention of world public opinion from one eloquent fact: Since its arrival in the United Nations, the PRC has failed to put forward a single practical proposal for the benefit of peace. On the other hand the Chinese representatives invariably attack any initiatives contributing to curbing the arms race. Disregarding the will of the overwhelming majority of UN member states, the Chinese representative flatly refused to sign the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests.

The slanderous fantasies of the NATOites and the Maoists regarding the policy of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa have been worthily rebuffed at the special session. Exposing the essence of the recent events in Zaire and Africa as a whole, Algerian Foreign Minister A. Bouteflika said that the policy of certain Western powers reflects their imperialist schemes and represents an overt attempt to prevent the people from determining their own destiny. Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento condemned the plans nurtured by NATO circles for creating a militarist alliance in the south Atlantic, designed to strengthen NATO's political and economic positions in southern Africa.

The maneuvers of the champions of tension have been unable to disrupt the constructive, businesslike atmosphere at the UN forum. The determination of the peace-loving peoples to end the dangerous arms race is being displayed increasingly clearly inside the General Assembly hall and outside its walls.

A moving feature of the special session is the active participation in its work by fighters for peace from various countries. They bring the hopes and aspirations of mankind to the UN forum.

"We have come here," J. Potamitis, president of the Cyprus Peace Council and member of parliament, told us, "to assist the disarmament session from which we expect constructive recommendations to benefit universal peace. We wholeheartedly support the Soviet program of practical action."

"The problem of disarmament is the most difficult but the most important and urgent problem. Everyone needs peace and disarmament," Finnish parliamentarian (Yukhani Saukkonen) told your PRAVDA correspondents.

There is no loftier goal than to stop the arms race, to ban new types of weapons and to consolidate international security. The special session must make a worthy contribution to implementing this noble goal.

UNESCO SOCIALIST STATES MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

LD131504Y Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 13, TASS--The 16th coordination conference of national commissions for UNESCO affairs from socialist countries opened here. Taking part in the conference are delegations of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Vietnam, GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as well as delegations of Angola, Laos and Mozambique as observers.

On the agenda of the conference are problems of struggle against racism and racial prejudices, questions of using the mass media in the interests of consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding, against propaganda of war, racism and apartheid.

Opening the conference, Deputy Foreign Minister of Cuba Jose R. Viera pointed to the importance of holding this conference at a time when imperialism intensifies its campaign of slander against socialist countries, particularly against the Soviet Union and Cuba. It is necessary to coordinate actions in the struggle for peace, social equality and justice, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for establishing a more equitable international economic order.

The head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the USSR Foreign Ministry Igor Yezhov made a call in his speech for conducting the principled policy in implementing the task with which UNESCO is faced.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD092240Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Trade Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance concluded a meeting here in Moscow today. It was attended by representatives of the Soviet Union, six East European socialist countries, Mongolia, Cuba and also Yugoslavia.

There were observers from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The meeting planned trade between the member-countries of the council. Their trade is this year slated for a nearly 15-percent increase, with trade in machinery and industrial plant due to go up by 23 percent.

The Soviet Union, at the request of other member-countries, is to expand its exports of oil, natural gas and iron ore.

BOLSHAKOV DISCUSSES CARTER ANNAPOLIS SPEECH, NATO, ERC

LD131635Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The summer sun gives its heat to the earth, beats down strongly on the ears of grain and paints the fields with flowers. But now and again the thunder roars and hail falls from the leaden clouds, beating down upon the young fruit and grain which have not yet grown strong. It is the same in international life nowadays. The enemies of peace and detente do not want to cede their positions. Today the morbid wind of the cold war is blowing from across the ocean. Blood is flowing in the latest "local war" unleashed by imperialism in Zaire. Rightist forces have come to life. Reaction is now responding to the demands of the people of labor to free the gigantic resources being spent on the arms race (and at the moment the world annually spends about $400 billion for these purposes) for the struggle against inflation, high living costs and unemployment, with a new attack on civil rights and the social gains of the working people.

Against the background of the deep crisis which has shaken the capitalist world, the Soviet proposals at the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament appear as a real alternative to the senseless waste of resources on the production of weapons of mass destruction, to war and to the economic burdens now being experienced both by developed capitalist and developing countries. Throughout the world a broad propaganda campaign is being mounted in support of the Soviet proposals for the cessation of the arms race and against the new militarist program adopted by the NATO Council session in Washington, which represents a challenge to peace-loving manking. The past week has also been marked by extensive actions of the working people against neocolonialism and racism. The campaign of solidarity with the prisoners of the Chilean junta is broadening. The public of the Arab countries is decisively protesting the persecution of the progressive forces in Egypt.

Along the Highways of Detente

The document published this week from the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the USSR party and government delegations' visit to Czechoslovakia says that during the visit to Czechoslovakia by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "the clearly expressed determination of the socialist states to spare no effort to consolidate peace rang out from Prague with new force. A worthy rebuff was given to those who, under various invented pretexts, are trying to unleash a new, dangerous round of the arms race and to wreck the relaxation of international tension."

The Soviet Union, following the course drawn up by the 25th CPSU Congress and the peace program and implementing the agreements reached in Helsinki, is striving to strengthen political detente and supplement it with military detente. The fraternal socialist countries and peace-loving mankind support this course.

The joint efforts of the Warsaw Pact states to strengthen the relaxation of international tension received the high evaluation of the world public during the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Speaking this week in the city of Bielsko-Biala, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated that the Soviet Union, Poland and the other socialist countries had come to this session determined to curb the awesome arms race, and it is precisely this aim which is pursued by the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals. We note with satisfaction, Gierek noted, that the majority of UN members, particularly the numerous nonaligned countries, share our desire to put an end to the arms race.

The socialist countries' proposals, submitted a few days ago for examination by the participants in the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, are an important step on the path of strengthening detente and supplementing it with military detente.

The socialist countries declared their agreement to establish, as a result of the reduction of equal collective ceilings, the level of NATO and Warsaw Pact armed forces in central Europe at 900,000 men each, including 700,000 ground forces. Other constructing proposals have also been submitted, which clearly show the whole world the true peace-loving nature of the socialist countries and the total absurdity of the words of the apologists of the cold war regarding the "Soviet threat."

Along with the active efforts to curb the arms race and insure peace on earth, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are doing everything possible to strengthen the spirit of cooperation and trust in Europe and to fully implement the Helsinki accords.

Speaking at a reception in honor of King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Sylvia, who are on an official visit to the USSR, L.I. Brezhnev said: "Nowadays, to be good neighbors it is not enough to live side by side, avoiding conflicts and not taking the path of hostility and alienation.

"Neighborliness is also active political ties between states and constantly growing economic cooperation. It is a lively cultural exchange which serves mutual spiritual enrichment. Finally, it is the pooling of efforts in the struggle for the consolidation of peace."

Relations between the USSR and Sweden are developing in precisely this direction. In accordance with a long-term program, and placing ever-increasing trust in the USSR's neighborly policy, Austria, Britain, the FRG, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Switzerland and a number of other European states are progressively developing multifaceted, mutually advantageous relations with our country. Their leaders openly state that the policy of confrontation and cold war contradicts the interests of the peoples of their countries and does not contribute to the strengthening of world peace and the well-being of nations. It is perfectly clear that mankind will only be able to embark on the solution of truly world-wide problems such as the struggle against hunger, disease and pollution and on the further development of the earth's resources, the ocean and space and of new types of energy when equal, neighborly relations, based on mutual trust and cooperation among all states, have been established and the arms race has been halted and reversed through the joint efforts of peoples and governments.

The proposals by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, submitted to the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, and the USSR's other recent peace initiatives indicate to mankind the bright path--the highway of detente.

The Blind Alleys of the "Position of Strength"

It seems like only yesterday that the newly elected U.S. President, Jimmy Carter, promised the American people peace and prosperity and promised to cut the Pentagon budget and halt the development of new types of arms. The new President assured the world public of his loyalty to detente and promised to continue to contribute to the improvement of relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to stick by the 1972-1974 understanding between the USSR and the United States, to develop them further and to continue the talks on concluding a second SALT agreement.

This week, however, the same President spoke in Annapolis to the graduates of the U.S. Naval Academy. The choice of venue for the speech, devoted primarily to relations between the USSR and the United States, was in itself enough to catch one's attention. It is commonly known, and this was admitted by President Carter in his speech, that the United States, despite its promises, now "has the biggest defense budget in history and that the bulk of these appropriations is destined for the Navy." Let us add that this navy has long had the reputation of being the United States' "big stick", which has repeatedly been used against peoples who have launched a struggle for their independence. But ultimately the choice of venue is not the main concern. The main point is the approach to Soviet-American relations.

It goes without saying that the President's speech contains positive aspects. As before, he says that he believes that detente in relations between the USSR and the United States "is of determining significance for the preservation of peace throughout the world" and that Washington "should display a readiness" to study "the possibility of cooperation" with the USSR in the SALT talks and in talks on the total prohibition of nuclear tests and in other spheres.

At the same time, these fine words do not coincide with certain others which exude the sinister spirit of the cold war; nor, most important of all, are they compatible with the administration's deeds. It is no accident that most commentators note the tough tone of the speech, the emphasis on rivalry with the Soviet Union rather than cooperation.

Carter's Annapolis speech is essentially a series of ultimatums to the Soviet Union, briefly formulated in the following sentences: "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The United States is adequately prepared for one or the other." The President added that the United States would prefer "cooperation." But on what basis? Alas, not on the basis of reason and detente--the principles which are enshrined in the Helsinski final act signed by the U.S. president and in corresponding Soviet-American documents of the first half of the seventies. Not only has the U.S. President permitted intolerable attacks on the social systems in the USSR, he has demanded freedom of action for imperialist agents in the socialist countries and renunciation by the USSR and the fraternal countries of support for national liberation movements in Africa and on other continents. All this has been accompanied not only by propaganda panegyrics concerning Western "democracy" but also by the unequivocal warning that if the USSR is obstinate "the detente process will probably be undermined."

You only have to enumerate recent events to see the obvious fact: It is not the USSR or Cuba but the United States and its allies which have mounted large-scale intervention in Zaire, which are concocting "intervention forces" to combat the national liberation movements and which are talking overtly about expanding NATO's "Atlantic" framework and transforming this bloc into imperialism's world gendarme. The assertions that U.S. interference in Zairian affairs is "limited" fool no one--Washington also started the U.S. interference in Vietnam with a group of "advisers" no larger than the present 325 Pentagon "specialists" who have landed in Zaire. It is well known that until the last moment U.S. imperialism also camouglaged its aggression in Vietnam with hypocritical propaganda about "defending" freedom and democarcy and draped its "dirty war" with the flags of its satellites; a method which is not new and which fools no one. While accusing the USSR of "building up" its military potential, the boss of the White House somehow "forgot" to mention that right now, when the Soviet disarmament proposals are being discussed in the United Nations, the United States has practically shunned this discussion. Mr President also "forgot" to mention that while the Warsaw Pact countries are consistently adhering to their unilateral initiative not to increase their armed forces in central Europe, NATO is adopting, with Washington's active participation and under its direct pressure, a long-term rearmament program for the period through 1993. [paragraph continues]

This will require an extra $80 billion in the next 10 years alone. It is not the Soviet Union but the United States which, as an American journalist has said, has "frozen" its positions at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Washington is pursuing this foreign policy despite the fact that a number of its NATO allies disagree with it. Some 70 percent of Americans, who advocate the relaxation of international tension, the expansion of trade with the USSR and the speediest conclusion of the strategic arms limitation agreement, also disagree with this policy. Americans and the European public are concerned that the essentially aggressive "hard line" of Brzezinski, who is well known for his anticommunist bias, is prevailing in the White House. This policy is fraught not only with a return to a cold war, which has essentially already been revived by an American propaganda which is fueling anti-Soviet hysteria, but also ultimately with a transition to confrontation.

Evidently certain policy planners in Washington still naively believe that it is possible to intimidate the USSR and to make it yield to pressure. But that is certainly backing the wrong horse!

In an Alliance With the "Extremists"

"The 15th [as published] member of NATO"--that is how one West European newspaper recently characterized today's China. It is bitter for any communist to read this and to realize that, unfortunately, on this occasion the bourgeois press is not all that far from the truth. Just what is the present Peking leadership of the PRC driving at?

An alliance with Pinochet. Financial aid from Peking for various kinds of splittist groupings both within the communist parties and within the national liberation movement--aid given simultaneously with CIA aid. Calls for the "absorption" of the GDR--something of which both the Maoists and the West German revanchists now dream. Calls for the United States "not to withdraw from Asia" but to preserve its armed forces and bases there. Incitement to actions [vystupleniya] against the Soviet Union and shameless slander of the CPSU and the parties of the fraternal socialist countries. Support for Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia. Complicity in the imperialist intervention in Zaire. Calls for an arms race. Opposition to detente. A refusal to adhere to any of the international treaties on the limitation of armaments and nuclear weapons tests.

Finally, provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and blatant attempts to interfere in Socialist Vietnam's internal affairs, under the pretext of "defending" the people of Chinese nationality living there. Indeed, what a coincidence: for American imperialism and NATO also justify their intervention in Zaire by citing the need to "defend" the whites.

The slanderous propaganda campaign Peking has recently unleashed against Vietnam obviously confirms that the Maoists employ the dirtiest methods of imperialist propaganda. As they say, you pick up habits from the company you keep.

It is increasingly obvious that the Peking leaders are pursuing a line dangerous to the cause of peace in the interests of their great-power chauvinism and in their desire for world hegemony.

"The Chinese people," Cuba's GRANMA wrote recently, "are certainly a great people who will sooner or later overcome the profound ideological and political crisis in their country. Great-power chauvinism--that eructation of petit bourgeois nationalism which is similar to fascism in its methods and actions--is doomed to failure." That is what will happen.

Another turbulent week of international life is over. The situation in the world is complex. But we communists never lose our revolutionary optimism. The might of real socialism is great and invincible and its authority in determining the destiny of mankind is increasing.

JOURNALIST ON WESTERN MEDIA TREATMENT OF USSR DISSIDENTS

LD121020Y Minsk in Belorussian to Europe 2130 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Esteemed fellow countrymen, the reactionary circles in the West have again raised a noisy campaign about human rights violations--not in capitalist countries--which would be quite just and corresponding with the truth--but in the Soviet Union. Journalist Yakov Kachan will deal with this matter in detail:

Many radio listeners will remember the novel "Cabbages and Kings" by the American writer O. Henry. The hero of this novel, Blythe-Beelzebub, admitted that blackmail is not a good word, but was a closer stop on the road he was travelling at the time.

At the present time the numerous employees of Western radio stations that walk the road of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism at the behest of their masters, remind us of such Blythe-Beelzebubs. Not only blackmail, but also lies, deceit and slander have been singled out by them to serve as singnposts. That quite powerful mouthpiece, the Voice of America, is playing the part of flag officer in this fuss. The Munich-based Voice of America called Liberty and Free Europe--the radio stations of a dubious reputation--steam after their leader. The BBC, Deutsche Welle, the radios of Israel and Canada and much smaller voices all play the same tune. As in the past, they strive to discredit the Soviet sociopolitical and economic system and convince the credulous that the example of the world's first land of soviets, in constructing a new life that's so admired by working people, is, in the opinion of Blythes-Beelzebubs, not so attractive after all. Our dear slogans "The socialist state of the whole people," "The new historical community of people," "The steady rapprochement of nations in our country," "the unity of the national economic complex" and others are not at all to their liking.

Blythe-Beelzebubs attempt to find something negative in the politics and practice of the USSR in order to charge that our country is not fulfilling the humanitarian statements of the final act of the Helsinki conference. They spread slanderous rumors that people in our country are suffering for their convictions. The fuss continues over the so-called dissidents, although there is only a handful of them. But bourgeois propaganda has christened them a "political opposition." The Western anti-Soviet centers contact them, give them advice and encourage them in their activities, which contradict Soviet laws. Blythe-Beelzebubs are very dissatisfied that in the new USSR Constitution and the new Belorussian Constitution the duties of our citizens are formulated. It is the fulfillment of these duties the dissidents shirk from, which places them outside the Constitution.

The bourgeois radio stations willingly invite those dissidents abroad to microphones, create for them the false halo of martyrs and pick up the spread their declarations that are hostile to the Soviet Union. The reactionary ideologists, including many radio propagandists, strive to find similarity between the current anti-Soviet emigrees-dissidents and the Russian revolutionary emigration in Western Europe during the tsarist period. But such an approach is simply nonsense: One must not forget that Russian revolutionaries fought against the tsarist autocracy, which was a prison of nations; for the rejection of private ownership of means of production; for the liquidation of exploitation of man by man; for the immediate ending of World War I on a democratic basis; and for peace without reparations.

These Russian political emigrees constituted quite a large colony in the West at the beginning of the 20th century. They had noble ideals that were humanistic and democratic, corresponded with the hopes of all working people in Russia and had broad support among the masses of the people.

But what do the present emigree-dissidents present by themselves? They are pitiful, embittered individuals. They lack any ideals, apart from their hatred for the Soviet people. They have become detached from daily life and progress; they do not feel the spirit of the time and have no support among the Soviet public. They are, in a word, renegades.

It is not by accident that at the end of March the author of one of the Voice of America broadcasts pondered this question: Doesn't the U.S. information media overestimate the significance of dissidents in the USSR? They number no more the 250, the author said, while the population numbers 260 million. Therefore, they should be accorded approximately one-millionth of the time devoted to the USSR. Then the author, obviously remembering where he was talking, added: But if one takes the view that dissidents are the sole indicators in Soviet society, then we have a quite different conclusion. So, this Blythe-Beelzebub, also started happily and ended on a sad note.

Thus Blythe-Beelzebubs continue their odious affair on the air. The foreign radio stations have particularly strengthened their anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the Moscow court case of the criminal Yuriy Orlov. Soviet radio has already made it known that this man for many years conducted hostile activity. He regularly disseminated slanderous materials within the USSR and came out against the existing order. Moreover, he made contacts with representatives of foreign powers and, through them, transmitted abroad to anti-Soviet centers his lampoons, which defiled our social and state order. It is quite obvious that the Soviet public could not reconcile themselves to such hostile activity, and recently he was tried. He was tried not for his convictions--for this, nobody is tried here--but for his subversive work, for crimes and in accordance with the criminal code. But the reactionary circles in the West seized on this, and so the feast goes on. The Blythe-Beelzebubs have started shouting at full blast on the air. A quantitative analysis of Western radio broadcasts shows that to this very limited issue they accord much more attention than to, let us say, the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Thus, the Voice of America, the BBC and Deutsche Welle have broadcast 84 items altogether about the session since its opening. But about the trial of the criminal Orlov, from 16-29 May over 12 days--they churned out 319 items, a ratio of almost 4 to 1. On average, there were 26 broadcasts daily, and many more with repeats.

Also U.S. President James Carter did not omit the human rights problem in his speech to the recent session of the NATO Council in Washington. Carter also tried to involve his allies in this invented operation, which aims at diverting the attention of the world public from acute and everyday problems of mankind. He has alleged that the struggle for human rights is NATO's ultimate aim. In the past, all serious-minded people thought that NATO's ultimate aim was the struggle against the socialist countries and the ideas of communism. This is in fact true; this was the reason that the agressive NATO bloc was set up. But now Carter has tried to cover NATO's real aims by an abstract concept of the struggle for human rights, proclaiming this struggle as NATO's ultimate goal. And so that it should resemble the truth more, Carter has added: Therefore we must demand the fulfillment of the Helsinki agreements both in the Western and Warsaw Pact countries.

The question arises: Who should demand this of the Western countries? In the United States, for example, surely the President himself. Meanwhile, he does not do this in his own country, and his administration is not interested in this.

But, you see, he wants to defend the rights in other places, particularly in the Soviet Union and our fraternal socialist countries.

As is known, in order to please the President, one publishing house in New York has begun publishing a special newspaper entitled "The Chronicle of the Defense of Human Rights in the USSR;" 29 issues have already been published of this obviously anti-Soviet publication. But deeds of this kind mean interference in someone else's affairs. This is a clear truth, and it must be remembered, so that those who do not see this and do not wish to take this into account, finally understand that they will not be able to legalize interference in the internal affairs of the USSR and other socialist countries under the cover of deceitful demagogery about defending human rights.

And the present Beelzebub-Blythes--the poisoners of the air--will not help in this either.

TRILATERAL COMMISSION SESSION OPENS IN WASHINGTON

LD140642Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 13 June--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: A session of the so-called Trilateral Commission, comprising representatives of the United States, Western Europe and Japan, has opened here. Created in 1973 for coordination of the efforts of the capitalist countries in solving the acute economic problems facing them, this organization has become a sort of Western "brain trust" which discusses economic, strategic and military-political problems and drafts long-term recommendations.

The agenda of the present session taking place behind closed doors has not been published. However, judging by press reports and statements of individual participants, at the center of attention are questions of overcoming the prolonged economic and monetary-financial crises of the West.

As observers note, the Western strategists are especially alarmed by the lack of success of all attempts undertaken so far to stimulate business activity. In a report prepared by Professors B. Roberts (Britain), J. Lodge (United States) and K. Okamoto (Japan) it is admitted that the situation in Western countries continues to be typified by low rates of industrial development, growing unemployment and inflation. The authors of the report express grave fears that a further deepening of the crisis is a serious threat to the foundations of capitalism and is fraught with social shocks in Western countries.

Most serious trade and economic contradictions between the United States, on the one hand, and the countries of Western Europe and Japan, on the other, have been reflected in the work of the commission from the very beginning. As the speech by A. Solomon, treasury under secretary, showed, Washington intends to continue to exert pressure on its partners in order to transfer to them the main burden in solving their economic problems.

This U.S. policy is meeting growing opposition. K. Miyazawa, minister of state, director general of Japan's Economic Planning Agency, in particular lodged a protest against Washington's games in lowering the rate of the U.S. dollar, which allows the United States to artificially raise the competitiveness of American goods on the world markets. He stated that this course was seriously harming the interests of American trading partners, and demanded a review of the whole range of trade and economic relations between the United States and the countries of Western Europe and Japan.

The Japanese ministers alarm has a real basis. Tokyo reports that the rate of the dollar is continuing to fall against the yen-today $1 brought only 216.2 yen. This is the lowest rate in the past 30 years.

The new fall in the rate of the dollar, in the opinion of experts, will deliver another blow to Japan, which for some years now has been undergoing a recession in production. The loss of value of U.S. currency is leading to a rise in prices for Japanese goods in foreign markets and is negatively affecting Japanese economy, which is to a significant extent oriented toward exporting.

UNESCO PARIS SESSION ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS, ADJOURNS

LD100005Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris--Tass correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports: The 104th UNESCO Executive Council session, in progress at the organization's Paris headquarters since 24 April, ended today.

The council's main attention was given to preparations for the next biannual session of the UNESCO general conference, to meet here in Paris in October this year.

It has been recommended that, along with issues concerning the program, budget and technical aspects of the organization's activities in education, science and culture, the agenda of the coming general conference includes such important political issues as UNESCO's contribution to the cause of peace and the promotion of implementation of human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism; the point raised by the Soviet Union on equal and mutually advantageous cultural and scientific cooperation as an important factor in strengthening peace, friendship and mutual understanding between peoples; and disarmament.

The Executive Council welcomed the convening of a special UNGA session on disarmament and stressed that UNESCO should play an active part in creating a general atmosphere favorable to stopping the arms race and to disarmament.

Directly connected with this group of problems is the question of drawing up the final draft of the declaration on basic principles governing the use of mass information media in strengthening peace and international mutual understanding and in waging a struggle with the propaganda of war, racism and apartheid, which produced heated debates in the council.

Attempts by representatives of Western countries to delay the solution of this problem for another few years met with determined opposition from the delegations of socialist and a number of developing countries. In their speeches they stressed the long-present need for an international document like this, which would put an end to the present unscrupulous distortion of mass information, to using it to justify the policies of aggression of imperialist circles and their gross interference in the affairs of other peoples for kindling the psychosis of war, the propagation of lies and slander.

The Executive Council proposed to the UNESCO director general that a draft declaration be worked out and passed on for review by the member-states, and after that to the 20th session of the general conference.

The recommendation adopted will include in the agenda of the same session a comprehensive, analytical report regarding Israel's execution of UNESCO's decisions on learned establishments and cultural institutions in occupied Arab lands.

During the debates, delegates from Arab and socialist countries pointed out that Israeli authorities were carrying out a policy of colonialization and expansionism in the most blatant form, suppressing the language, culture and distinctive traditions of the Arab population, and violating the rightful status, geographic character and demographic composition of the seized lands, which creates additional obstacles to achieving firm and fair peace in the Near East.

The Executive Council also spoke in favor of cooperation between UNESCO and the UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and for the organization's participation in preparing a UN report on the social and economic repercussions of the Israeli occupation.

The council session also noted the continuing massive and systematic violation of human rights by the Chilean junta. Representatives from socialist countries, supported by delegates from India, Libya and Norway, were able to insist that this issue remain in UNESCO's field of vision, having stressed the urgent necessity to reestablish basic human rights and freedoms in the fields of education, science, culture and communication, and to secure the normal functioning of educational, scientific and cultural establishments in Chile.

At the same time they vetoed a clause proposed by some Western countries, trying to impose on the council a fabricated problem of violation of human rights supposedly taking place in Cuba.

The final draft of the agenda of the 20th session of the UNESCO general conference will be confirmed at the next, autumn session of the Executive Council.

IAEA SESSION IN VIENNA POSTPONES BUDGET DISCUSSION

LD091802Y Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 9, TASS--A regular session of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is under way here. Its participants heard a report by the Director General S. Eklund about the course of the agency's control over the implementation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty in Euratom countries. It is noted in the agency's circles that Euratom is trying by way of all sorts of procrastinations to weaken the agency's control over its nuclear installations. The overwhelming majority of the participants in the session sharply criticized this position of Euratom. The boards of governors unanimously came out for the speediest introduction if IAEA's effective control and proposed to draft a concrete program in this field.

The participants in the session devoted much attention to the agency's draft budget for 1979. The overwhelming majority of council members strongly objected to the secretariat's draft plan of drastically increasing the budget.

The Soviet representative stressed in his speech the need of economizing the agency's means, first of all by cutting spendings on non-productive administrative aims. At the same time it was pointed out that the reduction of the budget should not result in a limitation of the most important directions of the agency's activities, first of all, its control activities.

The council decided to postpone discussion of the budget.

21ST WORKERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN LENINGRAD

LD100859Y Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad. June 10, TASS--The 21st Workers' Conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland opened in Leningrad today. Its slogan is "For United Action by Trade Unions in the Struggle for Peace, Disarmament and Social Progress." It is for the first time that this city has been chosen as the venue of meetings of trade unions of the GDR, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Poland, the USSR, the FRG, Finland and Sweden. All the previous twenty meetings were held on Rostock.

Motivating its decision, the standing committee of this international trade union forum stressed an outstanding role played by the Soviet trade unions in the struggle for greater internationalist unity and solidarity of the working people.

About 400 delegates and guests representing over 140 million trade union members of countries participants in the conference expressed willingness to attend the Leningrad meeting. Its program includes round-table discussions of the current problems of the trade union movement, its participation in the struggle for peace and social progress and united action in the implementation of the Helsinki accords.

Special attention will be given to the role of workers in the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea. Bilateral meetings of national delegations will also be held.

The Soviet hosts have given the conferees a wide opportunity of visiting Leningrad's leading factories and seeing its historic and cultural monuments.

On the first day of the conference its standing committee and the international editorial commission began drafting its main documents.

Finnish Delegate's Address

LD132250Y Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, June 13, TASS--The Finnish trade unions regard the struggle to relax international tension in keeping with the decisions of the Helsinki All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation as one of their principal tasks. We call for broad solidarity in the noble cause of upholding world peace, support of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives. It was stated by Laura Vilponiemi, chairman of the National Committee of the Working Conference of Baltic States, Norway and Iceland, who addressed today the 21st meeting of this international organization, which is now under way in Leningrad. Three discussions on pressing problems of the contemporary trade union movement have been held here. The subject of one of them -"Trade Unions in the Struggle for the Realization of the Helsinki Agreement"--attracted the biggest number of participants.

The Soviet delegation submitted a report to the forum, pointing out, specifically, that the Soviet trade unions are unanimous in their desire to achieve a lasting peace on the basis of a limitation of strategic armaments, complete banning of the development of new types of nuclear weapons, mutually advantageous cooperation among all states.

The delegates devoted much attention to the problem of protecting the natural environment of the Baltic Sea region.

They dwelt on the efforts exerted towards this end by the national trade union centres, which were crowned by several legislative acts aimed at safeguarding and controlling the purity of the Baltic Sea. They expressed the desire to extend this promising form of cooperation to the adjacent areas of the Atlantic Ocean, namely the Northern and Norwegian seas, by reaching agreement on joint actions with the trade union centres of other European countries.

The delegates, taking part in the discussion on the role of trade unions in the development of democracy at enterprises, showed profound interest in the Soviet experience of mass participation of workers in the management of production. They were told, for instance, that the workers, engineers, and technicians of Soviet enterprises take an active part in the work of the so-called permanent production conferences. These organs of factory democracy include over five and a half million people. In the recent years alone almost seven million of their proposals, aimed at improving the economic activity, labour and living conditions, organizing leisure and recreation, have been implemented.

INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD121509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An international scientific conference titled "The Working Class and Social Progress" opened in Moscow 7 June. Taking part in it are L.C. Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, R. Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee, other prominent figures in the international workers movement and scientists from countries of Europe, America, Africa, Asia and Australia. The opening address was delivered by P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. A report on the historic mission of the working class and the modern workers movement was delivered by Prof V.V. Zagladin (USSR).

The conference participants heard reports and information from R. Ghioldi, member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina Central Committee and director of the Codovilla Center for Marxist Research, L.C. Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee, Professors R. Frelek and J. Golembiowski (Poland), Prof (A. Elorsa), a representative of the Center for Marxist Research in Spain; Girma (Ilma), member of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, and others.

The conference is continuing.

WPC RALLY INDICATIVE OF WORLD PROTEST AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB

LD140839Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Petrusenko Commentary: "The People's Insistent Demand"]

[Text] Since the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament is being held in New York, America's biggest city has become the venue for two important events. Not far from the UN building, U.S. peace champions have held the biggest demonstration in recent years. The demonstrators carried placards with demands addressed to the U.S. administration: "Ban the Neutron Bomb!" "Create Jobs, Not Bombs!" "Provide Bread for People, Not Dollars for the Pentagon!"

The international conference of parliamentarians, other elected officials and labor union figures, orgarizedin New York by the WPC, adopted a statement voicing angry protest against the creation of the neutron bomb--a weapon which intensifies the arms race and threatens the detente process. [paragraph continues]

The statement points out the need to reduce military budgets and use the funds so released to satisfy people's needs. Renunciation of the development and production of the neutron bomb could be the first step in this direction.

These two events, as well as the demonstrations and protest rallies taking place on all continents, reflect the growing alarm of the broad masses over the Pentagon's increasing attempts to put neutron weapons into series production, to deploy them far outside the United States, to lower the threshold of nuclear war and to make its outbreak more likely. Under pressure from the military-industrial complex the Senate Armed Services Committee and the House of Representatives have adopted decisions providing for appropriations for the production of these inhuman weapons. By all accounts, supporters of this particularly inhuman means of the mass annihilitation of people considered the atmosphere of militarist intoxication, which is now being stoked by the most reactionary U.S. circles on the Potomac, very suitable for the realization of their insane plans. They plainly hope that the White House will abandon its intention to defer a final decision on starting production of the neutron bomb. Many of them do not hide the fact that they are encouraged precisely by the temporary nature of this measure, as well as by the absence of a firm, united position on this question within the Washington administration.

The Soviet Union's call for urgent international action to be finally taken to prevent the emergence and deployment of neutron weapons assumes special significance under these conditions. This call is contained in the Soviet Union's proposals "On Practical Ways to End the Arms Race" submitted to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

Proceeding from the interests of the peoples' security, the Soviet Union has advocated giving high priority to an examination of the proposal to ban neutron weapons in the work of the disarmament committee and summing up the work done at the 33d UN General Assembly session, to act without delay, to prevent the opening of a new direction in the nuclear arms race, to remove the threat of neutron death--this is what the Soviet Union urges all states to do.

BRIEFS

SPACE CONGRESS ENDS--Lyons, June 11, TASS--An international congress "Space and Civilization" has ended here. For five days scientists from the USSR, France, the USA, and other countries discussed problems pertaining to space exploration for peaceful purposes. They also summed up the results of space exploration since the time when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial earth satellite, and outlined the prospects for the development of science and technology in this field. Exhibitions, symposiums and colloquiums, organized during these days, reflected the fruitfulness of cooperation by scientists and specialists of different countries in the sphere of joint space flights and experiments. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD]

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE SEMINAR--The USSR Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives has contacts with cooperative societies in 110 countries. It gives extensive and selfless assistance to such societies in Asia, Africa and Latin America where they play an increasing role in economic, political and social life. International seminars, regularly organized by the USSR Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, are an effective way of informing foreign colleagues about the experience of Soviet cooperative societies. Representatives of cooperative societies in 45 Asian, African and Latin American countries have arrived for another such seminar that opened in Cherkassy on 7 June. In addition to the study of a broad range of theoretical and practical issues, its program calls for familiarizing the guests with the activity of cooperative enterprises and organizations, kolkhozes and special educational establishments. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU]

UNITED STATES

TASS REPORTS START OF CARTER DESAI TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD140912Y Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 14, TASS--Talks have been started in the White House between President James Carter and the Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai, who is on an official visit in the United States. In the American capital the Indian prime minister will also have meetings with other members of the U.S. Government and members of Congress.

NEW U.S. NUCLEAR USE STAND WILL NOT AFFECT PRESENT POLICY

LD131850Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1527 GMT 13 June 78 LD

["Vance Statement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington--U.S. Secretary of State Vance has made a statement to journalists to the effect that the United States "will not use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear states which have signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty or given any similar pledge which binds them at the international level not to acquire nuclear explosive devices. The only exception would be those cases where an attack is committed on the United States, its territory or armed forces, or on its allies by any state which is itself the ally of any nuclear state or which is linked with any nuclear state in the implementation or development of such an attack".

By all appearances, this official U.S. statement was made not entirely without heed to the positive reaction from nonnuclear states to the Soviet statement that the USSR is wholly against the use of nuclear weapons and that only exceptional circumstances, aggression against the USSR or its allies from another nuclear power, could prompt it to resort to this extreme means of self-defense.

Appealing to all other nuclear powers to follow its example, the USSR has pledged itself never to use nuclear weapons against states which refrain from producing and acquiring such weapons and which do not have them on their territory.

Speeches at the UN General Assembly special disarmament session noted at the same time that the U.S. position on this question is unclear and undefined.

Referring to the new U.S. statement, the Washington POST writes that in the opinion of U.S. officials "this promise will have scant practical influence on U.S. policy regarding the use of nuclear weapons". The New York TIMES considers the main purpose of the statement "to try to assuage concern in the developing countries, who are expressing disatisfaction with the fact that the nuclear powers are striving to force them to renounce development of nuclear weapons, while only reluctantly promising not to use such weapons against them".

U.S. information agencies consider that C. Vance's statement will in no way affect U.S. commitment to NATO, South Korea, Taiwan or other U.S. allies.

MOSCOW SCORES CONFUSION IN U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR

LD140624Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Speaking at the Annapolis Naval Academy on 7 June, President Carter warned against excessive swings in the public mood in the United States in regard to the USSR. We bring you a commentary by our observer Igor Dmitriyev: [read by announcer]

The need to avoid excessive swings in the public mood is self-evident. Propaganda outbursts, inflammatory rhetoric or [word indistinct] expressions of hostility have an adverse effect on international relations. (?There are) questions being asked today in the United States as to what the administration has done to eliminate confusion among the American public and allay its concerns about an obvious change of its policy towards the Soviet Union. And does not the White House itself create those excessive swings in the public mood against which President Carter warned in his Annapolis speech? In a recent letter to the United States President, 14 members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives asked him to dispel their doubts and put an end to the confusion stemming from the conflict within the administration. These congressmen are alarmed that the SALT talks and other negotiations the United States conducts with the Soviet Union should be linked to unrelated matters. They voiced apprehensions that such a political line towards the Soviet Union may seriously harm Soviet-American relations.

It is very confusing, indeed, to hear the White House say one day it wants to expand areas of cooperation and accommodation with this country, and then, in a few days, to hear that Washington fully supports Peking's belligerent attitude towards the USSR. Washington claims that disarmament is one of the top priorities of its foreign policy, and at the same time the White House completely ignores a set of Soviet disarmament proposals at the special session of the UN General Assembly. Instead, the United States President goes to Washington where he talks America's allies into adopting a 15-year program to boost the arms race. Washington keeps confusing the American public as to what is happening in Africa. The USSR and Cuba are almost daily accused of interference in Angola, Ethiopia and Zaire. These allegations are baseless. According to South African officials, Washington was fully aware of South Africa's plans to invade Angola in 1975. Moreover, it encouraged South Africa to invade Angola. Shortly before Somali troops were defeated in the Ogaden, Mogadiscio accused Washington of provoking it to start the war by promising large shipments of American weapons to Somalia. Washington did supply arms to Somalia but through third countries and that, in the opinion of Mogadiscio, was not enough.

And finally, there is not a single armed Soviet citizen in Zaire, while there are scores of uniformed American military experts. It is hard to reconcile President Carter's remarks with a number of hardline statements of the White House itself and an unprecedented anti-Soviet campaign mounting in the United States mass media. What has the United States administration done to stem it? Nothing, except for a very general statement in the Annapolis speech that the United States must avoid excessive swings in the public mood. Washington's toughness, which is reminiscent of the cold war era, is explained by some American observers as a preparation for the fall elections, and demonstration of strength is said to be a time-tested vote-catching device; but, in my view, this explanation is not correct. The current administration was able to win during the 1976 elections by displaying a totally different platform. It came in favor of relaxation of tension, of reducing the risk of nuclear war, of further cooperation with the USSR in making this world a safer and happier place to live in. The 1976 elections promises were very different from the current deeds of the Carter administration. There is every reason to believe that an evident shift in Washington's foreign policy was planned when the would-be President was in the final stage of campaigning, and especially when some appointments to fill in the vacancies in the administration were made.

CONGRESSMEN CITED ON CURRENT USSR-U.S. DIFFERENCES

Church: President Sets Tone

LD131109Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 9 June TASS--Sober minded U.S. politicians who realize the full danger for the destiny of peace and for the process of detente posed by the course chosen by Washington are dissociating themselves from the attempts to fan anti-Soviet hysteria and divert the public attention from the interference by the United States and other NATO countries in Zaire.

In a CBS interview Senator Church (Democrat) declared that the Washington administration has become excessively keen at this time on the game which goes by the name of "the Russians are coming," "the Russians are on the offensive," and which is a expression of the old cold war syndrome.

I do not known exactly, he said, why the administration has decided to place such emphasis on the Soviet Union's policy. Possibly because this theme proved to be a "winner" in Congress. The government wants to sell warplanes to Saudi Arabia and, to shouts of "the Russians are on the offensive," it receives the consent of Congress. If the administration wants to achieve the lifting of the embargo on weapons deliveries to Turkey, then the argument used is not that this embargo has failed to bring about progress in the matter of settling the Cyprus problem but that, once again, "the Russians are on the offensive." Such allegations, the senator declared, are "utterly unreasonable."

Church recalled that, at the beginning of President J. Carter's tenure of office, the President repeatedly spoke of the need to achieve a new agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive arms--the most important question on mankind's agenda at the present time. The survival of civilization, the senator stressed, could depend on the solution of this question. I should like to hope that these top-priority tasks will be confirmed once again. We must not allow ourselves to be drawn into a hopeless quagmire of African problems.

In answer to a question as to whether or not Brzezinski is the chief initiator of the new tough line, Senator Church declared: "He is now considered to be the chief champion of the new cold war fever.... I do not know whether this is so. I think that the President is setting the tone. The interpretation which he places on events has a most direct influence on how Washington reacts."

Cranston Against 'Linkage'

LD140835Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "A Constructive Position"]

[Text] Washington, 10 June--At the same time as certain representatives of the American administration are mounting an anti-Soviet campaign and trying in essence to freeze the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks [SALT] sober-minded U.S. politicians are coming out in support of the policy of detente and for the achievement of a new agreement at the SALT talks. An example of such a mood in the United States is the appeal by A. Cranston, Senate Majority Whip, for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation.

Addressing a press conference, he stressed that the limitation of the arms race is the most acute problem of our times. Therefore I fully support the SALT talks taking place at the moment and believe that the immediate achievement of a new agreement will equally serve the two countries interests.

The same opinion, A.Cranston continued, is held by many of my colleagues--American congressmen who believe that the time has come to take concrete steps which will promote progress at the talks. In this context a number of senators who support a new agreement recently formed a special innovative group in support of strategic offensive arms limitation. It includes, other than myself, such well-known U.S. politicians as Senators Bumpers, Church, Clark, Kennedy, Muskie and Proxmire.

The American politician came out decisively against the administration's desire to "link" SALT talks with other questions bearing no relation to this problem.

Diggs: Minimize Differences

LD131500Y Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The sober-minded politicans of the United States are coming out against an anti-Soviet campaign, being fanned up by certain representatives of the administration. They come out for establishment of goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

It is in the interests of the United States and the USSR to exert efforts in order to bring to the minimum the differences existing between them, to put an end to confrontation, said Congressman Charles Diggs (Democrat, Michigan).

Touching upon a propaganda campaign, launched by certain circles of the United States under the pretext of the imaginary Soviet and Cuban "interference" in Africa, Charles Diggs said he saw no reasons for swelling a hullabaloo around the presence of Cuban advisers in some African countries. They stay there at the invitation of legitimate governments, he said. Every state has the right to ask for assistance of foreign specialists.

The congressman pointed out that Western countries' interference in Zaire does not help settle internal problems of that country. If the causes which led to the crisis are not eliminated, the events in the Shaba Province might recur, he stressed.

Charles Diggs declared for the earliest attainment of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on limitation of strategic offensive armaments, describing this as an important objective of international politics. It is in the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union to continue the negotiations so as to resolve the outstanding problems.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONTINUES TO REJECT PLO PARTICIPATION

LD132250Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1802 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program with Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] The U.S. State Department hopes that a Palestinian representative, but not a member of the PLO, will be able to take part in talks on the Palestine problem, assistant to the secretary of state, Saunders, said. We consider, he said, the PLO an unacceptable partner in the talks.

Saunders' statement is yet further confirmation of the stubborn unwillingness of the United States to recognize the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It also shows the behind-the-scenes attempts of Washington to foist on the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks Palestinian compromisers and present them as expressing the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

Saunders gave congressmen the impression that this venture with the participation of a de facto Palestinian representative in the Egyptian-Israeli dialog has been approved by Tel Aviv and Cairo. Thus the United States, with the aid of its friends in the governments of Egypt and Israel are intending to try to resolve the Palestinian problem behind the back of the people of Palestine to the detriment of their vital interests.

EDWARD KENNEDY CALLS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS PROBE IN ULSTER

LD140922Y Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 14, TASS--The cruelty, violence and arbitrariness of the police in Northern Ireland cause the indignation of the international public.

The prominent American politician Senator Edward Kennedy has called on the British Government to conduct a fair investigation of violations of civil rights in Ulster.

The senator voiced deep concern in connection with the continuing police terror in the towns of Northern Ireland. Discontinuation of violations of civil rights is of much importance for the establishment of peace in Northern Ireland, he said. Edward Kennedy called on the British Government to take the necessary measures to investigate all instances of abuse of power and to ensure that they do not happen again.

The senator stressed that for eight years already he has been protesting against police violence and torture in Northern Ireland but reports about new instances of this are not ceasing. He also noted that an end to police arbitrariness and violence would be of much importance for the restoration of democracy in Ulster.

AMERICANS OPPOSE CARTER'S AFRICA PLANS

LD131418Y Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] San Francisco, June 13, TASS--The United States' interference in the affairs of African countries causes the growing concern of the American public. After the events in Zaire, where the United States organized military intervention of a number of NATO countries, Americans are expressing special concern in connection with persistent demands of the Carter administration that it should be granted powers to send armed forces and armaments to the African Continent. The majority of the people polled by the San Francisco EXAMINER said a resolute "no" to these dangerous plans.

The newspaper carries a selection of letters of its readers who warn that the United States involvement in the Zaire events reminds one of the first chapter of the grim history of the dirty war in Indochina. President Carter should not be given powers to send U.S. troops and armaments to Africa, Hans Williams writes. President Carter must tackle social and economic problems in his own country.

Harry Starr makes the same call to the U.S. administration. He notes that since the time he was elected President, Carter paid little attention to the country's problems, and now the President wishes the United States to be involved in another war like that in Vietnam.

A profound concern is expressed by the mother of the 17-year old J. Murphy. She declares: "Let us hope that America had learned the lessons of the Vietnam war in which lives of 55 thousand Americans were wasted."

U.S. POLICY TOWARD MICRONESIA AGAINST UN TRUST MANDATE

LD132312Y Moscow TASS in English 2224 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 13 TASS--The fate of Micronesia which is now under U.S. trusteeship attracts close attention in the world community. In view of the expiration of the U.N. mandate Washington stepped up its attempts to strengthen its hold on these Pacific Islands. The Pentagon's "war hawks" regard Micronesia as the "key" to control over the Pacific.

In these conditions the Soviet delegation in the UN Trusteeship Council voted against the report to the Security Council on the situation in the trust territory, the Pacific Islands. The report was submitted by the U.N. Trusteeship Council.

The delegation challenged the agreement that was imposed by Washington on the Micronesian population. Under this agreement that country is announced a state "freely associated" with the USA.

The Soviet representative stressed that the United States policy toward Micronesia, a policy of keeping that trust territory under its control and turning it into a military strategic bridgehead in the Pacific, does not meet the aims of the U.N. Charter concerning trusteeship. These actions also run counter to the principles of international peace and security.

In the opinion of the Soviet delegation the Security Council's report practically approves of the unilateral actions of the administering power in dismembering the Pacific Islands. This cuts across the vital interests of the people of Micronesia as well as the many decisions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council on the need for preserving the unity and territorial integrity of the trust territory. The Soviet delegate said that the recommendations contained in the report do not reflect the persistent demand of the members of Micronesia's congress for greater control by the U,N, Security Council over the political, social and economic development of the trust territory.

He stressed that the people of Micronesia have an inalienable right to self-determination up to the establishment of an independent state. The main problem as before is to create the necessary conditions that would enable the people of the trust territory to exercise this right.

U.S. INDUSTRIALIST: TRADE POLICY DISCRIMINATORY

LD131135Y Moscow TASS on English 1123 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 13, TASS--William Verity, the president of the Board of Directors of the ARMCO, co-chairman of the U.S.-Soviet Commercial and Economic Council, declared for widening of the United States' trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

He believes that widening of East-West trade promotes ensurance of peaceful development of all states. If we wish to live in peace, the United States must abandon the policy aimed at confrontation. Creative trade is necessary for establishing the atmosphere of peace, William Verity stressed in his interview with the EAST-WEST MARKETS magazine.

The discriminatory legislation in the sphere of trade directed against the Soviet Union that has been adopted in the United States has not achieved its aim, he said. Moreover, retrictions placed by the United States on the way to mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR deprived the United States of contracts that would ensure jobs for at least 500 thousand people.

Writing about the growth of commercial and economic relations of the USSR with various countries, the EAST-WEST MARKETS magazine notes the stabilizing effect of trade with the Soviet Union on economies of other states.

RADIOS FREE EUROPE, LIBERTY INTERFERE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD132052Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Voice From the Bog"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 13, TASS--These radio stations call themselves "free". Those who named them so must have meant by "liberty" shameless and cross interference in the internal affairs of other states and slander against their peoples and social system. Those are precisely the tasks of the subversive radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" that are broadcasting from Munich.

These radio stations, which were established by the Americans at the height of the cold war, were publicly exposed as instruments of the subversive activities of U.S. secret services. By way of camouflage, the activity of these radio stations was officially made the responsibility of the U.S. State Department. But as the West German weekly DIE TAT says, they separated from the American secret services only outwardly. In fact their "work" is directed by CIA staff members. In view of the favourable changes brought about by detente, these apologists of the cold war, DIE TAT says, have to adapt themselves to the new conditions, to change their terminology and vocabulary and to mask the essence of their ideological subversion.

While exposing the subversive activities of these radio stations DIE TAT shows what kind of people they employ. The weekly recalls that many of them were serving the Hitler hangmen after betraying their homeland. It is for a long time that the West German democrats have been demanding that these bastions of the "cold war" should be removed from the territory of the country. They say that the activities of these radio stations run counter to the constitution of the FRG. "The militant anti-communism of radio stations 'Liberty' and 'Free Europe' is a political quagmire. It is high time it was drained," DIE TAT says.

PRAVDA ON U.S. RUFUSAL TO EXTRADITE BRAZINKAS

LD050902Y Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 5, TASS-The newspaper PRAVDA today carries a comment contributed by Andrey Tolkunov. "What the New York TIMES Keeps Silent on", which says:

A few days ago the New York TIMES carried a lengthy article urging all countries to conclude an international convention, which would clearly record the demand that states should extradite foreign terrorists or strictly punish them. Many countries, the article says, have allegedly not supported the constructive initiative of the United States and the FRG in this sphere.

The article in the New York TIMES cannot but be a cause of surprise. If the newspaper has undertaken in real earnest to propagandize the need of extradition of terrorists, why shouldn't it, in the first place, remind to its readers about the countries which now violate international obligations in this sphere?

Not in other country [as received], but exactly in the United States, certain circles continue giving protection to the Brazinzkas, father and son, who committed a terrorist act on the territory of the Soviet Union. The bandits are known to have hijacked an AN-24 passenger plane on October 15, 1970. They used fire arms and made its crew to land on the territory of Turkey. The criminals killed air hostess N. Kurchenko, gravely wounded the navigator and the pilot, and jeopardised the lives of the passengers.

For about two years now official bodies of the United States have been hiding these bandits, down-right international terrorists. Their case travels from one instance to another. The only charge, levelled against them over the time, was that they...have been staying in the United States more than permitted by the transit visa. issued in 1976. But tender-hearted American legislators are trying to deliver the criminals even from this "charge". Bills have been submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives on granting the Brazinskas, father and son, permanent refuge in the United States.

The intercession of American legislators who try to present even the dyed-in-the wool criminals as "oppressed" dissidents, shows who in reality prevents attainment of constructive international accords on measures against terrorism. The New York TIMES, for some reason, keeps silent about them.

GLEBOV ON CHINA'S AGGRESSIVE, BELLICOSE POLICY

OW130225Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 10 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

The Peking leaders have not only inherited Mao Tse-tung's aggressive and bellicose policy but also redoubled efforts to carry it out. This was verified by a REUTER report on a recent interview given by Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Thai reporters. Teng Hsiao-ping first harped on the shop-worn tune on the inevitability of another world war, and then he discussed the various steps to be taken by China with regard to another world war. He openly declared that Peking will definitely not resort to appeasement to avoid another world war and that China will be ready for war when its army and munitions industry are modernized, which will happen within approximately 20 years. This once again clearly indicates that the very purpose of China's four modernizations is to prepare for launching wars of aggression.

China's economic and scientific development has absolutely no bearing on improving the lives of the Chinese working masses. As a result, the Chinese masses in general have never hoped for the imminent abolishment of the ration system for major food items and everyday industrial products, nor have they ever hoped to live under normal conditions or enjoy adequate medical care. Everything owned by the Chinese people has been taken away by the Peking leaders. In order to satisfy the ambitions of the present Chinese rulers, large amounts of funds accumulated by the people are being used for the arms race and preparations for wars of aggression. China's military spending accounts for nearly 50 percent of its national budget. With this in mind, how can China modernize its industry, agriculture, science and culture and improve the well-being of the Chinese masses?

The present situation is even more serious than in the past, because Peking's militarists have decided to speed up the arms race in order to realize their aggressive plan without further delay. To this end they have purchased large amounts of weapons, military equipment and supplies from the imperialist countries. This is very costly, since every weapon purchased by China from the West is valued at some 1 million (?yuan) yen?. Where do these funds come from? Naturally, the Chinese masses must work still harder to provide them. The Chinese leaders, who are unfortunately dizzied by anti-Sovietism and hunger for fame, have either failed to realize or deliberately ignored the important fact that their aggressive and bellicose policy runs completely counter to China's vital interests. Furthermore, they have also failed to notice that the illusion of achieving global domination through wars of aggression can never be realized in our era.

So far we have discussed how the Chinese ruling clique has carried out war preparations and an aggressive policy at the expense of the Chinese people. But this is not the real question. Everyone knows that China's real economic power has not yet been consolidated. In fact, a country's real strength, including that of national defense, is determined firstly by its economic power and the level of industrial development. But the power alleged by the Chinese leaders is based on the methods of killing and sabotage from [words indistinct]. The Peking leaders have decided to link their aggressive plan with the imperialist munitions monopolies, the most reactionary element of imperialism. This decision is extremely dangerous for China. But the Peking leaders believe that their anti-Sovietism can help them convert the imperialists into their own tools in order to carry out their aggressive policy. How naive can they be!

It is true that the imperialists must make concessions on the issue of selling weapons to China. However, such concessions will definitely not have anything to do with turning China into a powerful country. Firstly, the imperialists would not arm China so willingly if they were not sure that China would remain backward--before China learned how to use the weapons sold by them [as heard]. Secondly, while providing weapons and military supplies to China, the imperialists know very well that China's military expenditures will weaken it, seriously obstruct its economic development, and force it to remain backward for a long time to come. In short, the imperialists hope that China will continue providing raw materials and cheap labor. Moreover, the imperialists also understand that by linking China's military departments and its armed forces with the imperialist monopolies, they will be able to gain better control of China and influence its policies.

Finally, there is one thing I would like to point out to everyone: the people throughout the world, including the Chinese people, are striving to strengthen the force of peace and prevent the outbreak of thermonuclear wars in our era.

This statement is not groundless, because the people of all countries are deeply convinced that the force of peace, socialism and all progressive elements headed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is more powerful than ever before and that this force is capable of stopping any aggressive act regardless of where it occurs.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT SCORES PRC'S ANTI-VIETNAM POLICY

LD102238Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 10 June--The statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam published the other day is "an important document presenting in cogent form the position of socialist Vietnam regarding persons of Chinese origin resident in the country," writes IZVESTIYA commentator Boris Vasilyev.

The policy of the party and government of Vietnam toward residents of Chinese origin is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian Internationalism. It fully accords with the agreement concluded just over 20 years ago between the Central Committees of the communist parties of Vietnam and China, and also with the basic long-term interests of the persons of Chinese origin.

"The new initiative of Socialist Vietnam has as its sole aim the creation of favorable conditions for peaceful settlement of the disagreements that have arisen. The published document precisely formulates the principles based on international law, the unswerving observance of which would make it possible to solve once and for all the problem of the Chinese living in Vietnam.

"However," the commentator notes, "the Peking authorities have rejected all the reasonable and logical proposals from the Vietnamese side. Such a stand by China shows clearly that the slanderous anti-Vietnamese campaign mounted by Peking propaganda in defense of the Chinese who are allegedly being persecuted in Vietnam has quite different, and far more definite, aims. In its actions in relation to Vietnam, Peking is guided above all by its own foreign policy interests. Peking's anti-Vietnamese campaign is only one link in a whole series of foreign policy actions by the Chinese authorities tending to strengthen ties with the forces of reaction and imperialism and against the forces of peace and progress, against the socialist community."

AKAHATA CONDEMNS PEKING'S POLICY ON VIETNAM

LD111626Y Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 11 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 11, TASS--Under the headline "Manifestations of Great-Powerism" the paper AKAHATA carries an article today condemning the Peking leadership's policy in regard to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

"China already stated that it would reduce aid to Vietnam, the paper writes. "This was said, in particular, during a meeting with a delegation of the Japanese NHK Radiobroadcasting Corporation by the Deputy Premier of the State Council Teng Hsiao-ping. The present statement by the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the effect that the PRC government decided not to help Vietnam officially puts on record China's unfriendly position in regard to the SRV."

Peking's assertions about "Chinese emigrants," the paper stresses, are lies from beginning to end and are nothing but a pretext for attacks, from great-power positions, against socialist Vietnam's independent course.

Recalling Vietnam's clear position, and its proposal to hold negotiations with China for settling existing differences, the paper points out that the Chinese authorities rejected these proposals and deliberately unleashed an anti-Vietnam campaign.

If one speaks of China's so-called "aid", the paper says, it is absolutely clear that the victory of the Vietnamese people over the American imperialist aggression for liberating its motherland was won with the support and solidarity of the socialist countries and world democratic public. Peking's actions, as it pictures its "assistance" to Vietnam as a blessing, the paper stresses, are a manifestation of a great-power position which has nothing in common with socialism.

ALBANIAN CALLS CHINA'S THREE WORLDS THEORY OPPORTUNISTIC

AU131815Y Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 13 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Moscow Radio has transmitted an ATA information report (?which says) that Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, speaking in Tirana [at a meeting on 10 June marking centenary of Prizren League], bitterly criticized China's Three Worlds theory. The aim of the so-called Three Worlds theory, Ramiz Alia said, is to replace Marxism-Leninism with opportunism. It preaches that the proletarians and peoples should unite with the bourgeoisie, imperialism, (?experienced) fascists and the devil himself, justifying this with the defense of national independence. The aim of the Three Worlds theory is to lull the revolutionary spirit of the peoples. It calls on them to give up the struggle against American domination, oppression and exploitation by former colonialists.

The pseudotheory of Three Worlds, Ramiz Alia stressed, is an anti-Marxist and a counter-revolutionary theory. It preaches abandonment of the revolution and instigates the people toward world war. [words indistinct] try to describe as defending the peoples' independence and sovereignty, whereas in fact it provides grist to the mill of their enemies. The Three Worlds theory does not view the struggle of the peoples for freedom and national independence as a component and indivisible part of the revolution. The creators of this theory think that it can be used for their pragmatic and circumstantial (?intentions). A concept of this kind is not favorable to the liberation struggle. It helps the preservation of all the injustice (?stemming) from imperialism. This theory (?undermines) not only the revolution, but also the cause of the peoples' independence. The Three Worlds theory advises that Pentagon and NATO, the generals of Wehrmacht and Mobutu should participate in [word indistinct] general front, Ramiz Alia stated.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1330 GMT on 13 Jun carries a shorter report on the Alia speech that adds: "Alia's speech contained the anti-Soviet attacks which are usual for Albanian propaganda."]

KADAR, HONECKER SHOW SUPPORT FOR SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD131411Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[TASS reports under general headline "In the Name of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] Budapest, 9 June--TASS--The building of a developed socialist society is a nationwide program in Hungary. The country is confidently traveling the path outlined by the 11th MSZMP Congress. The leading role of the party and the working class in society is being carried out successfully. The socialist system has increased its strength, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee declared in a speech at a party-economic aktiv conference in Debrecen.

We, he stressed, are also making successful headway in ideological work and education and in various spheres of scientific and cultural life. The socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 60th anniversary of Great October was a wonderful expression of the growth of working people's socialist consciousness. It played a great role in the successful fulfillment of last year's plan targets.

Kadar urged that the gains which have been achieved be cherished and augmented and that the cohesion and unity of the party and the working people be strengthened. In order to move forward, he said, it is necessary to make better use of available resources, to mobilize our forces and concentrate them in the major spheres, to make efficient and correct use of the potential for cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and to expand and enrich international relations in accordance with the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration.

Touching on foreign policy questions, Kadar noted that the MSZMP as a component part of the international communist movement, carries out energetic international activity and is guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas. In our foreign policy, he stressed, we strive to insure that our aims are clear and comprehensible to everyone. And so we openly say that we are allies of the USSR and members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Hungary's loyalty to its allies, friendship with peoples struggling for national freedom and progress and a foreign policy built on the principles of peaceful coexistence--such is the cornerstone of our party's policy.

Talking about relations with China Kadar said that all the actions of Chinese foreign policy are characterized by anti-Sovietism. China opposes Cuba and also Vietnam. It cooperates with the NATO states and with the Common Market countries, maintains diplomatic relations with Pinochet's counterrevolutionary regime in Chile and also pursues a similar policy in other regions of the world.

We are allies of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, Cuba and Vietnam. We hope that the time will come when the PRC travels the path of socialism together with us. When and how this happens is dependent not on us but on China.

Our main foreign policy aim, Kadar stressed, is to avert another world war and to create the international conditions for socialist building in Hungary. We are struggling for the consolidation of detente, the limitation of the arms race and the signing of an agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments between the USSR and the United States. We are struggling against further proliferation of nuclear weapons, against production of the neutron bomb and for implementation of the Helsinki principles. The main force of the world socialist system--the Soviet Union--has become an important factor with which the imperialists are forced to reckon. The might of the USSR and the socialist countries has created the real potential for averting a world nuclear holocaust.

Berlin, 9 June--TASS--In close cooperation with the CPSU and all the other fraternal parties of the socialist community, our party constantly and in a timely fashion does everything necessary to defend socialism, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared.

In a speech to the soldiers of the GDR National People's Army he said: In contrast to the aggressive NATO forces, no one in our country engages in saber rattling; we strengthen our National People's Army solely in the interests of defending peace, socialism and social progress. Thus we are acting in total unity with the foreign and security policies of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. The desire for an arms race is absolutely alien to socialist society.

The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems has been and will continue to be our principled policy line, Honecker stressed. We are consistent champions of the deepening and strengthening of detente. Together with the Soviet Union and all the other socialist community states the GDR advocates real disarmament measures. Stopping the arms race and averting and totally eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe--today those are the questions on whose solution mankind's future depends.

Honecker said that detente's opponents are playing a dangerous game, are excelling at shameless slander of real socialism, want a return to the cold war period, are engaging in saber rattling and are starting a new round of the arms race.

We, Honecker stressed, totally agree with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that it is highly strange when the leading politicians of the aggressive NATO bloc talk at the UN General Assembly special session of their desire for peace and readiness for disarmament while at the same time adopt a "long-term armaments program" behind closed doors. A mighty barrier must be erected in the way of imperialism, in which the desire for expansion and war is inherent. This is a perfectly feasible task: Socialism possesses the appropriate political, economic, ideological and military potential.

BRIEFS

GRISHIN SEES OFF BUDAPEST DELEGATION--TASS--A delegation from the Budapest MSZMP City Committee headed by L. Menes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP City Committee, left Moscow on 9 June. At the airport the guests were seen off by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and others. During their stay in the capital the guests familiarized themselves with the activity of its party organization in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The envoys from Budapest were cordially welcomed by the collectives of the Likhachev and Khromatron plants. The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown warrior. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 4 LD]

MSZMP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--In accordance with the plan for interparty contacts between the CPSU and the MSZMP, a MSZMP party workers delegation stayed in the Soviet Union from 5-10 June. The delegation was led by Laszlo Karakas, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and department head of the Central Committee. The delegation familiarized itself with the working experiences of the CPSU in connection with the economic and financial activities of the party organs. The members of the delegation had talks in the management department of the CPSU Central Committee and the Leningrad Obkom. [Text] [Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD]

POLISH MINISTER RECEIVES LESECHKO--TASS--On 7 June M.A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received M. Zajfryd, Polish minister of transportation, and had a warm, friendly talk with him. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 78 p 4 LD]

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ZAIRE

EEC Ministers Against Mercenaries

LD140026Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris--At a conference in Copenhagen the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries have come out against the recruitment of foreign mercenaries to strengthen the Mobutu regime in Zaire. This decision was prompted by the fact that, according to the Western press, a campaign for the recruitment of mercenaries for the Zairian Army had already begun in a number of West European states. During this campaign it is planned to recruit 2,000 mercenaries from France, Germany and Italy and also from the Republic of South Africa.

According to the evaluation of observers, the position of the foreign ministers was dictated by the fear of decidely undermining EEC prestige in African countries since the very word "mercenary" has become for independent Africa the symbol of the most brutal imperialist crimes on African territory.

The gesture by the Western powers that came out against the recruitment of mercenaries for the Mobutu regime, however, by no means signifies the renounciation of their selfish interests in Zaire. At a conference which opened in Brussels today, 12 Western countries will discuss questions connected with the granting of economic and financial aid to Zaire. In this connection LE FIGARO describes the conference as an attempt to implement a sort of "Marshal Plan" for the former Belgian colony. LE MATIN notes the striving by the participants of the Brussels conference to keep for themselves the "incalculable reserves of minerals in Zaire." Resolutely condemning the Common Market's intention to take decisions for Zaire and for Africa as a whole, L'HUMANITE stresses that the plans worked out in the West have as their aim the elimination of the organization of African unity.

Economic Aid Discussed

LD131610Y Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, June 13, TASS--A session of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities at the level of foreign ministers has ended here.

Its participants discussed the situation in Africa, specifically in Zaire, and questions connected with the coming entry of Greece, Portugal, and Spain into the EEC, as well as relations between the EEC and Turkey.

Zaire's economic situation was discussed at the session. It was stated that economic aid to the Kinshasa regime will be made conditional upon carrying out in Zaire "economic and political reforms" suiting the Common Market. Thus, military invasion of Zaire by Western countries is followed by economic invasion.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CRITICIZES AFRICA POLICY

LD131321Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov article "Under Critical Fire: Debates in the French National Assembly"]

[Text] Paris, 9 June--The French Government's African policy has become the central theme of sessions of the National Assembly devoted to discussing the government's foreign policy. It is known that the country's left-wing parties demanded that such debates be held as early as the first days of the colonial adventure in Zaire, but the government procrastinated.

In his speech Foreign Minister L. de Guiringaud tried to defend the intervention in Africa as a "humane act." He reported on the start of the withdrawal of France's regular troops from Zaire, but was silent on how many French "inspectors" and military advisers will be left in that country. The minister justified the line of knocking together "African intervention forces," which is being implemented jointly with the United States.

This French Government line was sharply criticized by many deputies. G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, described France's action in Western Sahara, Chad and Zaire as a continuation of the old gunboat policy. "France is sinking into the dangerous mire of colonial wars which, in the past, it waged from Indochina to Algeria," he stated.

A sharp protest against the government's African policy was voiced by F. Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party. He noted that the present colonial expeditions are being carried out in violation of France's international commitments. The speaker accused the ruling circles of using the mass information media to decieve public opinion, pointing to the false nature of fabrications on Cuban or Soviet interference in Zaire's affairs.

Criticism of the government was contained in the speech of M. Couve de Murville, deputy from the Rally for the Republic (RPR--the former Gaullist Party) and chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee. He warned the government against interfering in the internal conflict in Zaire and spoke disapprovingly concerning France's policy in Mauritania and Chad.

The intensity of the debates in the National Assembly and the sharpness of the discussion now underway on African problems in French political circles and the French press show that wider and wider strata of the country's public are realizing the danger of continuing and extending the policy of colonial adventures.

SPAIN IN NATO WOULD BE 'OUTRIGHT CONTRADICTION' TO CSCE

LD140823Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[G. Deynichenko article: "NATO's 'Spanish Version'"]

[Text] To judge by foreign press reports, at the Washington session of the NATO Council, apart from the program for the arms race and plans for interference in African affairs, another question was examined which is of great interest to the peace-loving public: Spanish involvement in the North Atlantic bloc.

True, this problem was not reflected in the official documents of the NATO summit meeting. However, as the Madrid newspaper INFORMACIONES states, "in private talks and discussions behind closed doors, the NATO leaders discussed problems connected with Spain's entry into that military-political organization."

The "Spanish version" for extending NATO has long occupied the minds of the bloc's strategists. As early as 1953, through an American-Spanish treaty, Spain was virtually drawn into the NATO military organization. The term of operation of this treaty, recently extended, runs to 1981. This date, in the words of the New York TIMES, is regarded in NATO as the "logical time" for formally alining Spain with the bloc. Apparently the four military bases which Spain puts at the Pentagon's disposal in accordance with the American-Spanish treaty are no longer enough for the NATO leadership. [paragraph continues]

One of the documents circulating in NATO says with considerable frankness that Spain (we quote the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR) "could become an important military and electronic defense center, seeing as its naval and air bases are directed toward Europe, Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and insure invaluable material and technical support." As we see, the efforts to extend NATO by involving Spain also take into account the bloc's gendarme functions beyond the bounds of its official georgraphical region of actions.

In Spain itself the position in relation to participation in the North Atlantic bloc has not yet been determined. Attention is drawn to the pressure tactics with which the NATO bosses are trying to draw Madrid into the bloc, particularly by linking a favorable response to Spain's request for admission to the EEC with the country's entry into NATO.

Of course, any expansion of military-political groupings which exist on the European Continent is not in accordance with the interests of detente and is in outright contradiction to the spirit of the final act of the all-European conference, all participants of which acknowledged their interest in efforts aimed at reducing military confrontation in Europe. The socialist countries, as is known, initiated a proposal that the military political groupings and alliances that confront each other in Europe should, the minimum, not be extended by involving new members.

The silence which greeted this proposal in the West was in itself sufficiently symptomatic. Reports have now appeared to the effect that the "Spanish version" for extending NATO is being examined in the practical sphere, and this cannot fail to arouse concern.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN LONDON FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD131408Y Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 13 June 78 LD

[Text] London, June 13, TASS--President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu today arrived on an official visit here. At London's Victoria terminal, the government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania was met by Queen Elizabeth the Second and British Government officials.

Nicolae Ceausescu will hold talks with British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Foreign Secretary David Owen. Bilateral relations and international problems will be discussed during the talks.

MORE OBSERVATIONS ON SWEDISH KING'S VISIT TO USSR

Foreign Minister Soder Comments

LD132322Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia today went on a trip to Samarkand. They visited historical monuments in the ancient town, new residential housing areas and the all-union Karakul-Breeding Research Institute. The distinguished guests left Tashkent today for Leningrad.

Karin Soder, the Swedish foreign minister, is at our microphone: [begin recording: Soder in Swedish, with superimposed Russian translation] I consider that this visit is of great significance and is going splendidly. Sweden is a neutral country and maintains good relations with all states.

We consider that it is vitally important to establish personal contacts between members of the governments of friendly countries, and with the widest variety of levels and various fields. Sincerity and trust--this is the only way to achieve detente in international relations. Everything must be done to eliminate misunderstanding. This is just what we are doing now, while we are in the Soviet Union, because we wish to facilitate an improvement in the world situation.

Our talk with Gromyko, your foreign minister, was extremely fruitful and interesting. We analyzed a whole series of international problems. It is quite natural that we devoted primary emphasis to disarmament questions. Sweden wholeheartedly desires to make its contribution to disarmament, and we have long been working in this direction. We very much hope that an agreement will be concluded on the limitation of strategic weapons between the USSR and the United States. This would have a positive effect on all work to limit the arms race. Then there is the most important question of nuclear weapons. It is possible to bar the way to the further development of all forms of mass destruction weapons, whatever these weapons may be called. An agreement ought to be signed imposing a ban on all weapons testing. We should strive to end these tests throughout the world.

We also consider that one should not rest content with the holding of the present UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. Immediately after it, we must take practical measures jointly to fulfill the recommendations of the session. [end recording]

King, Queen Arrive in Leningrad

LD132330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia arrived in Leningrad from Tashkent today. The distinguished guests were welcomed at the airport by Shibalov, chairman of the Leningradskaya Obkom, and other officials.

The distinguished guests laid flowers on the monument to the heroic defenders of the city on Victory Square.

GRISHIN RECEIVES VISITING AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

LD132256Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Vienna city committee of the Austrian Communist Party headed by Karger, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Vienna branch of the Austrian Communist Party, visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin mausoleum on 13 June and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin Wall. The delegation was received by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

FRG RESIDENTS PROTEST NATO AIR FORCE EXERCISE

LD131740Y Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, June 13, TASS--NATO's air force exercises code-named "Tem-78" [as received] are under way on the territory of the FRG. About 1,000 combat planes are involved in the exercises.

Such a dangerous aircraft concentration has given rise to indignation of local residents who have sent a letter of protest to FRG Defence Minister Hans Apel.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR LUXEMBOURG

LD131413Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure of Delegation"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom (head of delegation), I.Z. Borisova, secretary of Gorkovskiy CPSU Obkom, and D.N. Mochalin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, left Moscow for Luxembourg 9 June at the invitation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Central Committee.

ICELANDERS PROTEST U.S. PLANS FOR KEFLAVIK MILITARY BASE

LD140850Y Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Reykjavik, June 14, TASS--The participants in a mass meeting in Reykjavik which culminated the traditional march in protest against setting up of a U.S. military base at Keflavik demanded that the agreement on defence between Iceland and the United States should be annulled and military bases should never be created in the Icelandic territory. About seven thousand people took part in the march of protest which was held on the initiative of the Icelandic committee of protest against military bases.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-DANISH TRADE--The trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Denmark are developing successfully. Last year, the trade turnover rose by 20 percent in comparison with 1976. The Soviet Union sells oil, oil products, timber, light vehicles, tractors, machine tools and many other goods to Denmark. Denmark is but one of 118 states with whom the USSR enjoys mutually advantageous trade exchange. A leading place is naturally occupied by the socialist countries; together with this, foreign economic ties with capitalist countries are developing also. Last year, trade turnover with these reached almost R19 billion and export of Soviet industrial goods was considerably increased; especially of engineering goods, which are supplied to over 80 countries abroad. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD]

CLASHES IN LEBANON, KILLING OF FRANJIYAH'S SON REPORTED

LD131708Y Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 13 June 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 13, TASS--Armed clashes between detachments of conservative forces continue in the north of Lebanon. There are killed and wounded.

Phalangists burst into the house of the son of the former president of Lebanon Franjiyah--Tony Franjiyah--and killed him and members of his family.

PALESTINE STRUGGLE IN A COMPLEX, DANGEROUS STAGE

LD131555Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by political observer V. Kudryavtsev: "No Change in the Near East"]

[Text] The term "No change" appeared quite frequently in reports from the western front during World War I. It meant that no substantial change had occurred at the front, even though exhausting local combat continued and claimed many victims and troop movements took place on the eve of large operations being planned by the general staffs of both sides. The term also seems appropriate for the present situation in the Near East, only in the political sense.

In fact, no major events are happening in the Near East. All the same, the Near East crisis with all its dangerous consequences is continuing and still without any sign of a settlement. At the same time events of local significance are taking place within the framework of the entire problem, and various backstage talks are being held and deals are being concluded. The region thus remains dangerously explosive.

U.S. ruling circles are trying their best to shift world public attention from the Near East to Africa. Despite this, however, the Near East has not ceased being one of the main directions of U.S. policy, speaking of the regions-Asia, the Near East and Africa. Of course, the policy of the United States and its NATO allies in Africa has independent aims, particularly to "alleviate" the economic crisis, including the energy crisis, with the help of African resources. But it also has the aim of diverting attention from the Near East, and not only by propaganda means, including slander against the Soviet Union and Cuba, which are allegedly "destabilizing" the situation in Africa but also by means of switching the military efforts of certain Arab countries toward the African continent. It was not by chance that President A. as-Sadat of Egypt, who has not secured peace with Israel, which is continuing its aggressive policy, declared at the beginning of June that "Egypt has big commitments with regard to Africa and is fully resolved to fulfill them." He added here that "the time has not yet come for public announcement of many of these commitments." The allusion indicates that these "commitments" are far more extensive than those which Egypt demonstrated in Zaire in 1977 or in Somalia in 1978. It also indicates that As-Sadat has already buried in oblivion the commitment to liquidate the consequences of Israel's 1967 aggression.

This stand of the Egyptian president is a result of the U.S. policy of diverting Arab countries' attention from the struggle against the Zionist aggressor and involving them in its adventures on the African Continent. Thus, step by step, Cairo's separatist policy is drawing Egypt into the wake of U.S. policy both in the Near East and in Africa, where the United States is seeking not only to crush such progressive countries as Angola but also to interfere openly in the internal affairs of African countries, as is now being done in Zaire.

Under cover of an African veil in the Near East, the United States is gambling on encouraging internal Arab reaction, on which it pins great hopes in both the foreign and domestic policy spheres. Saudi Arabia is increasingly becoming the champion of this policy of the U.S. imperialist circles. Sight must not be lost of the fact that, as shown by the events in Shaba (Zaire's southern province), the United States, while implementing in Africa a policy of openly interfering in the affairs of African countries, at the same time is not forgetting the lessons of the failure of the Vietnam adventure and is endeavoring to implement this policy via other forces, in this specific case the forces of France, Belgium and certain African countries, in particular Morocco. But the United States itself is refraining from sending itsown soldiers and is participating in the new adventure by providing air force transport, arms and finance. In short, for the time being the United States is committing aggression by means of other's hands. In the Near East Saudi Arabia has become these other hands of the United States, in a fairly specific form.

For the United States Saudi Arabia plays the role of a banker possessing vast sums of petrodollars, as well as ideological center. According to the British newspaper THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Saudi Arabia holds second place in the world, after the United States, in terms of the extent of "aid" to other countries.

But what political considerations lie at the basis of the Saudi "aid"? Saudi Arabia is opposed to progressive movements; hence its support for those Arab regimes that tend toward the West and suppress progressive forces inside their own countries. These regimes, as a rule, follow in the wake of U.S. policy. Saudi Arabia's ruling circles support Arab bourgeois nationalism and encourage all forms of Islamic fanaticism. This fits in perfectly with the fundamental positions of the United States, whose leaders as long ago as last year, when defining the principles of the new administration's policy, proclaimed all possible support for nationalism, particularly African nationalism. And there is a complete coincidence of views here. This policy is aimed at encouraging rightward shifts in the political life of Arab countries and stepping up the struggle of internal reaction against progressive Arab forces. It was from positions of Arab bourgeois nationalism that Somalia's aggression against revolutionary Ethiopia was encouraged, that the Eritrean separatists' struggle is being kindled and so forth.

Arab reaction is making a special effort to rid itself of the Palestinian problem, which was and still is the key problem in the Near East crisis. The development of events in the Near East confirms the truth that it is impossible to settle the Near East crisis as a whole without resolving this problem, just as the Palestinian problem can be resolved only within the framework of a comprehensive solution to the whole Near East problem. Therefore progressive forces in all Arab countries are vitally interested in the just solution of the Palestinian problem, but not only progressive forces in Arab countries, since settling the Near East crisis includes liquidation of the military danger stemming from the Near East for both European and African countries. It is not by chance that U.S. ruling circles and Arab reaction, which is supported by them, set themselves the task of liquidating the Palestine liberation movement either by subordinating it to imperialism and reaction or by "eroding" it and ultimately reducing it to nothing.

The U.S. ruling circles have repeatedly declared that they are opposed to insuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their own independent state. Even though Saudi Arabia verbally supports the Palestinian movement it is reckoning on ideologically subordinating it to its own reactionary policy; moreover, it cannot disregard the stand on this question by Arab countries that belong to the "steadfastness and rejection front." It is also significant regarding the Cairo government's slipping into the positions of Arab reaction that, whereas s-Sadat formerly proclaimed himself a supporter of the Palestine resistance movement and the PLO, which heads it, now, accommodating himself to the U.S. position, he is practically trying to deprive the Palestine resistance movement of its potential territorial base. The Egyptian president recently advanced a proposal to hand over the Israeli-occupied West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza strip to Egypt, that is, precisely those territories earmarked for an independent Palestinian state. Israel rejected even this proposal, despite the fact that, as the U.S. President recently declared, "a permanent settlement will not require a complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands." But Cairo has gone even further, proclaiming through its president the need to end the Palestinians' military operations against Israel in southern Lebanon in order "not to give Israel grounds for continuing the occupation of this region." Proclaiming this means confirming the false Israeli thesis on the reasons for the invasion of southern Lebanon and censuring not the aggressor but his victim in...the aggression against Lebanon.

It is understandable that under these conditions the Palestine resistance movement is living through a very complex and dangerous stage in its struggle. However, it is fully resolved to continue its just struggle, counting on support from the countries of the "steadfastness and rejection front," as well as from the world's progressive forces, which well understand that the struggle of Palestinian Arabs is a struggle not only for their national interests but also to liquidate a hotbed of military danger in the Near East, which is an important international task. In this situation the priority task of the Palestine resistance movement and the PLO is to strengthen internal unity and rebuff the attempts of Arab reaction and U.S. imperialists to "erode" the Palestinian movement.

As events in Africa and the Near East show, one aspect of neocolonialism is the infiltration by imperialist and reactionary nationalist influence into both countries that adopt progressive stands and national liberation movements. This infiltration is usually covered by talk about the national interests of "Arab and African peoples," who are allegedly threatened by a "communist danger." Such ruses are now also being resorted to by Egypt's ruling circles, to which the plans of imperialism allocate the role of one of these "infiltrators." Thus, as the press reports, a new step for the Egyptian ruling circles will be the "statement of intention" s-Sadat proposes to make at the conference of Arab countries; it will cover Egypt's separatist policy with imaginary concern for pan-Arab interests. However, the time which has elapsed since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem has mercilessly exposed Egyptian policy as part of an imperialist conspiracy in the Near East.

The struggle for a peaceful and just settlement of the Near East crisis, at whose center the Palestinian problem lies, is continuing. Important "fighting of local significance" for the unity of progressive Arab countries and for the unity of the Palestinian movement against the military, economic and ideological offensive of imperialism and local reaction is continuing behind the outward "no change" situation. The entire progressive public, which must step up its support for anti-imperialist forces in the Near East in the name of peace and security throughout the world, is on the side of the struggling Arab peoples.

MATERIAL ON POLICIES OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

Draft 5-Year Plan

LD131650Y Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zaborin writes:

The People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt has approved the draft five-year plan of the country's social and economic development for 1978-82. This has been done. However, in a generalized form, an adoption of the final decision on specific aspects of the plan has been put off for several months.

The reason for this is that the debates revealed that some economic indices have not been substantiated sufficiently and the fact that many articles of the plan have not been defined with precision. The deputies demand that the planning commission should work out the draft plan more specifically and precisely. It will now be discussed in mid-October and, meanwhile, the country will live without a plan.

There is also another reason for delaying the adoption of the plan. The Egyptian economy, as is known, is experiencing considerable difficulties as a result of the "open door" policy, and it is only dollar handouts from petroleum extracting countries of the Persian Gulf and a number of Western states that it is able to function somehow. The government relied on these sources of financing in drawing up the new plan which envisaged the total volume of capital investments of 12.4 billion Egyptian pounds. Since it is yet unknown what sum of credits and loans Egypt will be granted by its rich "friends", the government proved to be unable to provide the exact figures of the financing of their budget.

Two Egyptian ministers now left for Saudi Arabia. According to press reports, they will hold talks in Riyadh to ensure that the capital of the organization of Persian Gulf countries for economic development of Egypt be increased by one billion dollars. Besides that, an international conference of representatives of 25 countries and organizations of the West, specifically those that provide credits to the Arab Republic of Egypt opens in Paris tomorrow. The Egyptian Government hopes to get from them new loans to prop up its economy and to repay numerous debts.

Thus, Egypt's development in the years ahead will continue depending largely on foreign aid. And this means that the policy of the Egyptian leadership will be connected ever greater with the interests of those who grant this aid, above all, with Riyadh and Washington.

'Whitewashing' of U.S. Moves

LD131800Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has made a new endeavor to whitewash Washington's Middle East policy. In a speech at the Egyptian air academy in Bilbay, near Cairo, As-Sadat claimed that the U.S. has begun to play a balanced role in the Middle East. A major characteristic of that speech--as is normal for him--was the tendency of the Egyptian leadership to turn a blind eye toward Washington's stand toward the basic issues of the Middle East.

As-Sadat himself points out that a just settlement should be based on withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Arab lands occupied in 1967 and on recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian people. To these two issues in particular, the United States is still adopting a flagrant aggressive attitude toward the Arabs. This is testified by the nature of the U.S. proposals now under discussion by the Israeli Council of Ministers.

Those proposals deal with the future of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. What is their essence? Not establishing an independent state for Palestinian Arabs. The proposals procrastinate for years on withdrawal of Israeli forces from those Palestinian lands. But Tel Aviv does not hurry to answer those particular proposals, for at present it is engaged in speeding up measures of expansion on those Arab lands. Reports in Israeli papers indicate that the Begin government is spending huge sums on construction of new Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the expansion of the existing settlements. If the United States did not approve of Israel's actions, it could have vetoed them; Washington, however, does not want to exert pressure on Tel Aviv. Washington continues giving Israel increasing aid--both military and economic. As to the package deal of American weapons, which the Egyptian president refers to, it will do nothing but consolidate and reinforce Israeli military superiority over the Arabs. Washington sees the nature of its special relations with Israel (?reflected) in guaranteeing the permanence of this superiority. This makes the Israeli rulers unwilling to make any concessions and encourages them to continue their expansionist, aggressive policy in the Middle East. Thus how can one talk about the balanced role of the United States in the Middle East?

'Peace Initiative'

LD131436Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

["Consequences of Disastrous Course"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rabat, June 13, TASS--The socialist union of national forces of Morocco issued a statement which resolutely condemns the actions of the Egyptian authorities aimed at suppressing democratic freedoms in the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The statement says that wholesale reprisals to which the national progressive forces of Egypt are subjected now are a consequence of the political course of the present Egyptian leadership and of the initiative of President as-Sadat, the so-called "peace" initiative. This policy does not take into consideration either the common interests of Arabs or the goals and aspirations of the Egyptian people who were and remain a part of the Arab nation, the statement says.

Maputo, June 13, TASS--The Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS published an article which is sharply criticizing the political course of the present Egyptian leadership. The article says that the widely publicized "peace initiative" of President as-Sadat had one aim--to distract the attention of Egyptians from serious social and economic difficulties through which the country is living now. After the death of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir the Egyptian authorities launched a large-scale offensive on the state sector, started a campaign against the socialist road of development. As a result of this, the Egyptian economy landed on the brink of collapse. The present wave of reprisals in Egypt has one aim--to suppress the growing dissatisfaction of the people by force and to silence the national patriotic forces of the country, NOTICIAS writes in conclusion.

CIA SPREADS RUMORS OF CLASHES WITH KURDS, IRAQIS SAY

LD131230Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Iraq has accused the American CIA of spreading false rumors to the effect that clashes are taking place with the Kurds in the northern parts of the country. A statement issued in connection with this by the Iraqi Embassy in Paris points out that the Zionist circles have participated in spreading such rumors. The statement says that calm prevails in the northern parts of Iraq.

'PROSPERITY' OF ARABS IN WEST BANK, GAZA STRIP EXAMINED

LD132222Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 13, TASS--The lot of the indigenous Arab population, inhabiting the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, is deteriorating yearly. This is the conclusion drawn by the Cairo weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF from an analysis of the information, contained in a special report of the Arab League, on the conditions of the Arab people of Palestine in the occupied territories.

Despite the natural growth of the indigenous population on the Western Bank and in the Gaza Strip, the magazine says, the actual number of Arabs in these areas is dropping steadily. This is due to the racialist policy of the Israeli occupation authorities, which finds expression in the forcible eviction of the Palestinians from their native lands and homes. A process of steadily shrinking land holdings of the Arab population is being observed in the economy, particularly in agriculture. Thus, on the Western Bank the Israeli authorities have annexed all the lands that were formerly the state property of Jordan, that is, over one-sixth of the entire territory of the area. In the Gaza Strip the Israelis annexed one-third of its total area. Furthermore, the occupationists are constantly misappropriating the property of the Palestinians forcibly evicted from their lands. In their desire to obtain cheap labour, the Israeli authorities are employing the Arab population of the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip at Israeli enterprises. What is more, the Arabs are being used on the most difficult jobs, and they are paid fifty percent less than the Israelis. Tel Aviv's policy of discrimination vis-a-vis the Arab population of the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip finds expression in the character of trade between them. Regarding these areas as one of the main markets for their consumer goods, the Israeli dealers purchase there industrial goods at obviously understated prices. Israel's trade with the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip is being carried on at a constant deficit in favour of Tel Aviv, and this deficit is growing steadily.

All these facts show patently the true value of the pronouncements of Israeli leaders, who cynically present the occupation of the Arab lands as something short of a prerequisite for the "prosperity" of their indigenous population.

TURKISH SOCIALIST CRITICIZES HUANG HUA VISIT

LD122238Y Moscow TASS in English 2221 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

["Cold War Emissary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Istanbul, June 12, TASS--According to the Turkish paper DUNYA the general secretary of the Socialist Workers' Party of Turkey, Yalcin Yusufoglu, voiced the views that the current visit to Ankara by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will not benefit Turkey. The prupose of the visit is to frustrate the policy of international detente in this area, he said. The forces of imperialism and reaction are seeking of late a revival of the atmosphere of the cold war, Yalcin Yusufoglu noted. Coming out against the detente policy, the Chinese leaders actually encourage these forces.

GREEK COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OPPOSES NEUTRON BOMB

LD131720Y Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Athens, July 13, TASS--The struggle for peace has become a sacred cause for the majority of common people. It is inseparably connected with the struggle against all forms of exploitation and violence, for freedom and independence of nations. In conditions when the U.S. imperialist circles are heightening the atmosphere of the cold war, it is particularly important to oppose the intentions of the U.S. military with regard to the neutron bomb, said S. Kanellopoulos, the chairman of the Greek committee for international detente and peace. He spoke at a conference of peace forces in Athens which was attended by over 300 representatives of progressive public organizations of the Greek capital.

While general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made specific proposals to end the arms race, while peace forces of the whole world are fighting to supplement the political detente with the military detente and disarmament, the President of the United States came out with provocative statements about the neutron bomb, is fanning up a campaign about alleged "violation of human rights" in socialist countries, S. Kanellopoulos said. S. Kanellopoulos and other speakers pointed to the need of intensifying the struggle against a possible deployment of neutron weapons in Greece. In view of the existence of U.S. and NATO bases in Greece, this would increase greatly the danger for the population. The speaker stressed that the struggle against the new weapon of mass destruction is, therefore, inseparable from the struggle of the Greek people for liquidation of foreign military bases in the Greek territory, for further democratization of entire political life in the country. Participants in the conference adopted unanimously the call which says that the neutron bomb now constitutes a grave threat to international detente and peace. The document stresses that the movement of peace champions must step up the struggle against this barbarous weapon. The participants of the conference called for condemnation of the Pentagon's plans, for demanding that the United States should give up production of the neutron bomb, for pressing on the Greek Government that it should declare that it will never allow the use of the country's territory for deployment of this weapon.

The call was sent to the United Nations secretary general, to the President of the United States, to the World Peace Council and to Greek Parliament and government.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZAMBIA SAYS SOUTH AFRICA PLANNING NEW AGGRESSION

LD140910Y Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 14, TASS--The South African racist regime is preparing a new aggression against independent Zambia and is concentrating its troops for the purpose close to the Zambian border, in the north of Namibia it is illegally occupying. This was said here by Zambian Foreign Minister Siteke Mwale.

The minister said that from last week, the Republic of South Africa has been reinforcing its land troops and air force in eastern Caprivi in the area of Katimo-Mulilo, on the very border with Zambia. There is thus a direct threat of the racists' new aggression against the independent African state. Expressing profound concern with Pretoria's provocative actions, Siteke Mwale said that Zambia preserves the right to turn in case of need for assistance to any friendly country so that its sovereignty and territorial integrity should be protected.

FABRICATIONS ABOUT SOVIET EXPANSION IN AFRICA EXPLORED

LD140038Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes: Leo Tindemans, prime minister of Belgium, has given an interview to the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK in which he declares that the Soviet Union is conducting "economic expansion" in Africa. "If the USSR is not stopped, African raw materials will come under the control of the communist powers," he said. "There is a danger that the Soviet Union will spread its influence throughout Africa."

Fabrications about "Soviet expansion" in Africa are not new, and it would not be worth paying any attention to them but for one thing: Mr Tindemans was putting them about on the eve of the opening in the Belgian capital of a conference of 11 Western powers to work out "financial-economic measures to support the Mobutu regime." What is the basic aim of these measures, if one can so describe them? There is no doubt about that: the point at issue is the preservation in Zaire of that political and economic climate which has enabled the Western monopolies, without hindrance, to steal the mineral resources of this very rich tropical African country.

The Western press no longer attempts to conceal that the international monopolies, with their great interests in Zaire, were behind the recent armed intervention in that country. American companies, in particular, have invested about $1 billion in Zaire; Belgian companies $800 million; British companies $60 million; and French companies $20 million. Now, having kept Mobutu in power with the aid of Legionnaires and mercenaries, the West is trying to dig in still more deeply in the country and--by means of conditional loans and other forms of dollar injections, doses of which will be determined in Brussels--to make the Zairian economy fully subordinate to the West. "The problems of safeguarding the 'security' of the Mobutu regime, embodied in the creation of the 'inter-African force,' prepared and financed by the United States, France and Belgium, are closely connected with the establishment of Western control of the Zairian economy, and this shows the desire of the monopolies to safeguard their rule over Africa," writes the Paris L'HUMANITE, commenting on the Brussels conference. The French journal NOUVELLE ECONOMIST describes the economic background to the intervention in Shaba still more concisely: "It is about the recolonization of Zaire by the West."

In other words, the position is this: Whereas at the time intervention in Zaire was being planned the West used the myth of a "Soviet military threat" as its main propaganda cover now the imperialist monopolies--having cleared their way to the wealth of Zaire with the aid of bayonets--are trying to coordinate joint economic expansion in that country, and some are beginning to talk of "Moscow's economic onslaught in Africa." Against this background, Tindemans' attempts to intimidate Africans with a mythical "Soviet expansion" can hardly be considered anything but a maneuver intended to distract the attention of the world public from the expansionist aims of the Western monopolies.

Many foreign political observers agree that in the struggle for the new division of Zaire into neocolonialist spheres of influence, the real fears of Belgian business circles are aroused by the United States and France, and certainly not by the Soviet Union, which, as is well known, has never tired to "establish itself" in the economies of African countries. In trying to make off with the biggest possible piece of the Zairian cake, Washington and Paris are doing everything to diminish the position of their junior partner in its former colony.

The conference in Brussels to consider the economic dividends of the military intervention in Zaire is just another proof of the expansionist desires of imperialist circles in Africa, desires whose implementation represents a serious threat to the principles of the OAU and the cause of the freedom and independence of the African peoples.

'FRONTLINE' STATES DISCUSSED NATO INTERVENTION IN ZAIRE

LD132303Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the five African frontline states have held a conference in Luanda, Angola. They discussed the liberation struggle in the south of Africa and the situation resulting from the NATO intervention in Zaire.

The NATO powers' open intervention in Zaire has created a hotbed of tension as dangerous as the racialist conflict in South Africa. Murders of Africans, complete disregard for legal and moral standards--that is the NATO warriors' line of conduct in Zaire. It is very similar to that of the South African and Rhodesian regimes, and it isn't surprising--the same circles that are doing their utmost to preserve imperialist control over the continent, over the sources of raw materials and profits, are behind the scenes in southern Africa and Zaire. The attempt to knock together the so-called inter-African force proves that the West intends to continue using a policy of dictation and interference as the basis for its relations with African countries. To justify in some way the creation on this continent of interference Western propaganda is intensively spreading its favourite thesis on the Soviet threat to Africa.

The new imperialist offensive has aroused anxiety and indignation in Africa. Kenya's foreign minister, Munyua Waiyaki, has declared that his government is decisively against the establishment of an inter-African forces on the continent. The People's Republic of Congo shares his point of view. Angola's president, Agostinho Neto, has condemned NATO interference in Zaire and the provocations against his country.

As far as the rumors on the Soviet threat are concerned, one cannot help but agree with Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere.

In his speech for the diplomatic corps in Dar es Salaam he pointed out that the West is intentionally making a noise about the mythical penetration of the Soviet Union and Cuba into Africa. The West continues to view Africa as its sphere of influence and acts accordingly. Julius Nyerere said the present events on the African Continent show that the worst threat to Africa's freedom comes from the countries involved in the Western bloc.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE CRITICIZES 'INTER-AFRICAN FORCE'

LD131121Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 June, TASS--The so-called "inter-African force," which is being set up on the initiative of Western powers, "is an insult to Africa and infringes the freedom of Africans." Tanzania will regard such a force as a tool of neocolonialism on our continent, President J. Nyerere of Tanzania has declared. Addressing the diplomatic corps in Dar es Salaam. The president pointed out that until the OAU adopts a decision on this force, it cannot be set up. It is perfectly clear that those who are promoting the venture with regard to this force and who are mounting the initiative to set it up are interested not in freeing but dominating Africa. They proceed from the premise that Africa was and must always remain part of the West European "sphere of influence" and an appendage of West Europe.

The president of Tanzania rebuffed the propaganda of Western powers headed by the United States--propaganda which is raising a ballyhoo about mythical "penetration" of Africa by the USSR and Cuba. Russians and Cubans, the head of state said, are in a number of African countries at the request of the legitimate and recognized governments of those countries. In Angola, for example, precisely thanks to this support the Angolan Government is overcoming a direct military threat to its existence. As regards Ethiopia, they are helping it to defend their country against external aggression. However, J. Nyerere pointed out, there is no evidence at all that Russians or Cubans have participated directly or indirectly in any combat operations in Zaire.

At the same time, the president continued, for some reason the presence of French, Belgian or British troops on African soil is still considered perfectly natural. France, for example, has troops in many parts of Africa. The West continues to consider Africa its own "sphere of influence" and acts accordingly. The present events on the African Continent show that the greatest and direct threat to Africa's freedom stems from countries belonging to the Western bloc.

SHABA PROVINCE SEEN AS BRIDGEHEAD FOR COLONIALISM

LD132218Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Commentary by international journalist Nikolay Khokhlov: "Intervention in Zaire"]

[Text] Early in May, press agencies first reported a new outburst of armed struggle in the Zairian Province of Shaba, previously Katanga, between rebels from the Congo National Liberation Front [FNLC] and government forces. After a few days, the rebels occupied a significant part of this copper mining province and took over a number of large towns. The government forces, reinforced after last year's insurgence in the same province, turned out to be so weak and disorganized that they either avoided serious action or retreated in a panic.

Let us note that in addition to the FNLC, there have been several organizations taking action against the present regime, which came to power in 1965--including the National Movement in the Congo [MNC]. As is known, this was the name of the late Patrice Emery Lumumba's party. The MNC turned to the Government of the United States, to West European states in the NATO bloc, and China, from the very beginning of the events, with an explanation of the situation that had arisen. The MNC warned them against interfering in a conflict which was Zaire's internal affair exclusively. Nevertheless, the appeal had no effect on NATO military circles. French and Belgian paratroops landed near Kolwezi in mid-May. Soon after, a large group of Israeli servicemen arrived in Zaire, on instructions from the president. It is paradoxical that these officers from Tel Aviv met with members of the military mission from As-Sadat's Egypt and found themselves in the same camp as the interventionists.

In this way, bloody fighting has been continuing in Shaba for a month now, attracting constant attention from the world public. Once again, for the umpteenth time, this African country, with a population of 25 million--the second in size on the continent after Sudan--has become the object of open aggression by Western countries belonging to NATO and under the overall leadership of the United States. The military operations are directed by commander in chief of NATO armed forces in Europe, U.S. General Haig.

This is a brief and purely external summary of events in Shaba. These events, by their very nature, of the involvement of Western imperialist countries and the composition of the forces participating in them, are vastly different from all previous upheavals in the Congo/Zaire, in the same Shaba Province. They raise a whole complex of important questions, the ramifications of which go beyond the limits of Zaire and touch the interests of all Africa on the path toward full and conclusive liberation from colonialism and racism.

I shall continue our talk for radio listeners with the initial question: Why in Zaire again? And in Zaire, why Shaba again? Here we shall have to make a few digressions and recall the conditions in which the independent Congolese republic was born 18 years ago, on 30 June 1960, when the colonial Belgian Congo stopped existing. This was a famous year for Africa, when 17 sovereign states appeared on the map of the continent. For the Congo, we can say with good reason, this was the period of Patrice Lumumba and his followers in their uncompromising struggle for real freedom and independence of the country. Great were the forces unleashed by the practical deeds of the first prime minister of independent Congo. The tragic death of this great son of new Africa and his brilliant feats for the good of the Congo raised the broad masses to an active political life, joined them to the struggle, and polarized the Congolese community into two directly opposed camps: supporters of Patrice Lumumba, and those who started to (?shatter) his ideals and entered into an agreement with the imperialistic circles of the West.

This opposition gripped the vast country in its entirety and was accompanied by a lingering and fratricidal war, which swept through all the provinces of the Congo at different times. Antigovernment insurgencies gripped Shaba, Kasai, Lower Zaire, as well as the eastern province where the Lumumba supporters' positions were strongest came to be called, Kivu and other regions. It took all of 5 years, during which punitive forces annihilated those who did not agree with them, threw them into prison, shot and publicly punished tens, hundreds and thousands of Congolese. The Zairian Army, which numbers 50,000, has continuous purges and military executions. It passes out life sentences in prison--such are the sentences given to the highest-ranking officers who do not carry out their missions, as the official reports usually say, or in other words, did not manage to quell resistance to the present regime.

Zaire is one African country rich in mineral deposits, while Shaba is justly named a geological (?Eden), and indeed, it contains inexhaustible supplies of copper, cobalt, uranium, lead, diamonds, zinc, cadmium, germanium and radium. The United States takes cobalt and other metals necessary for the military and clock-making industries from there. Even greater supplies of copper are bought up by France and Belgium. Recently, monopolies from Japan and other capitalist states have been taking an active interest in the mining Province of Shaba.

But Zaire is famous not only for its underground wealth; it has huge expanses of tropical forest, full rivers and clear lakes and fertile land. And this country, with its colossal potential, has been turned into a supplier of raw materials for imperialist monopolies, whose economy THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the British newspaper with expertise in this field, has described as disintegrating. Specialists have estimated that Zaire's foreign deficit is no less than $3 billion, approximately equal to the entire annual GNP of the country. The company (?Zhetamin), which was formed under the guise of a national company, formally replacing the former Belgian monopolistic octopus (?Vignon-Menier), is in fact totally under the control of Belgian capital and does not have an independent identity.

Zairian leaders are actively trying to cover up the criminal robbery of the country with false, demagogoic slogans about so called "Zairization"--that is a course of action having nothing in common with a real nationwide policy. The renaming of towns and provinces, to rid them of the vestiges of European families, naturally could not have led and did not lead to real changes in policy, economy or agriculture. One can prove with facts and figures that the present population of Congo-Zaire is in a much more difficult situation than before the declaration of independence.

The trade union organization--the National Union of Workers of Zaire--said in one of its official documents that, and I am quoting, the workers are in the most difficult situation since the country achieved independence. (Kabanga), archbishop of Lubumbashi, the main town in Shaba, distributed a missive under the heading: "I am a man." He blames authorities for the social crisis, the moaning, as he expressed it, and suffering of the wretched. Earlier, Zaire exported agricultural products but now one-third of its trade balance credit goes toward purchasing food products. The deterioration of agricultural production is demonstrated by the following example: The area of cultivated land is just over 1 percent of the country's entire territory.

After all that has been said, one can only ask the following question--can progressively minded Zairians, who are concerned with the fate of their homeland, put up with such a situation? There is only one possible answer. Of course not. The events in Shaba have confirmed with all possible conviction that a deep dissatisfaction with the existing situation exists among the broad strata of the Zairian population. In other words, there are nationalistic forces acting within the country, who, despite the cruel repression, are challenging the Kinshasa authorities. Over the last 15 months, Shaba has been turned into an arena of bitter clashes twice. Zaire has quite enough of its own explosive material, which is why the accusation that there is Soviet and Cuban involvement in Shaba is quite inept.

The TASS statement says that the Soviet people extend good will to the Zairian people and want to live in peace and friendship with them. It is generally known that there is no Soviet person, nor has there ever been, taking armed action on Zairian territory. It is difficult to conceive that there is any clear-minded person who could believe in this fabrication, concocted by the dirty hands of those who are plotting new ventures against the African peoples.

Let us recall the statements by the influential American newspaper the New York TIMES, which recently noted that the Carter administration refused to supply documented evidence of the fact that Cuba trained and armed Katanga rebels during their recent intrusion into Zaire to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. (?There is no reason to put on airs, as they say.) The fabricated accusation is breaking down. As before, the story that the troops were landed to save European specialists in Shaba has not caught on.

The flood of responses and comments about the NATO countries' actions in Shaba, and the development of events, convincingly confirm the undeniable fact that the West was not rescuing its compatriots nor even the regime in Zaire. To put it bluntly, the interest of the monopolistic NATO West--to preserve its ruling position in the Zairian Province of Shaba--is much stronger than the issue of supporting the Kinshasa regime, which is really only derivative. Secondly, Western politicians are not so short-sighted as to back a bankrupt regime, on whose account no one is creating illusions. But this regime has become a convenient screen in the given situation, covering over and encouraging the present occupation of Shaba.

Let us continue this line of thinking. The criminal actions of Western powers in Zaire can in no way be attributed to economic reasons alone, regardless of how great their importance. Shaba has been chosen as a permanent NATO military base on the African Continent. The desire to improve the situation after the event, by knocking together inter-African forces, and introducing Moroccan, Gabonese, Senegalese and other African forces into Shaba does not change the main point. Shaba is henceforth becoming part of NATO's military strategic plans, with the consent of the Zairian authorities.

The U.S. military industry has dictated events in Shaba, and the Western press, including the American press, is writing openly these days about the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs Brzezinski's triumph, the same Brzezinski who recently visited Peking and competed with China's leaders in anti-Soviet statements. "Zbigniew on the rise," rings out NEWSWEEK. This alliance between the high-ranking American official and China's leaders, who are always ready to add coals to the fire of any conflict, was to some extent determined by the [word indistinct] nature of NATO's venture in Zaire.

Huang Hua, China's minister of foreign affairs, hurriedly left the UN General Assembly special session after discussion started on the need to start talks on nuclear disarmament and the question of the nonuse of force; he turned up in Kolwezi, and just as the moment when the French branch of the Otrag company was launching its latest missile in the north of Shaba.

Such demonstration of unanimity by the United States and China supporting intervention in the Zairian province played a far greater role than, say, the Paris conference of representatives from the United States, the FRG, France, Belgium and Britain, where some differences of opinion came to light on the knocking together of inter-African or inter-Arab forces, that is, of a gendarmerie aimed at quelling the national liberation movement in Zaire and on the African Continent as a whole.

Let us point out another peculiarity of the events in Shaba. Particularly active have been France's military circles, with the full approval of the government, naturally. Control was in the hands of the same imperialistic groups who set the military tone in Vietnam, Algeria, and who cannot to this day come to terms with the idea of the irreversible loss of overseas lands in Africa. It is not accidental, either, that more and more military contingents from French-speaking African countries, whose dependence on Paris is common knowledge, are heading for Shaba these days.

The French paratroopers in Shaba, whose cruelty is described even by bourgeois press, force one to reassess France's withdrawal from the military organizations of the NATO bloc. This move proved to be strictly a formality. French forces in Shaba have played and are continuing to play first violin in the military orchestra of NATO. The debates in France's National Assembly demonstrate the degree of dissatisfaction the French public feels with respect to the punitive operations of the paratroopers in Shaba.

At the moment, many mouthpieces of Western propaganda are expressing satisfaction with what they consider to be the successful operations in Shaba, evaluating them as a kind of revenge for the defeat of the imperialist and colonialist circles of a number of African countries, including Mozambique, Angola and Ethiopia.

But their jubilation, it must be noted, is premature. The peoples of Zaire and Africa as a whole have not yet had their final word. But there is no doubt that they will have it and express it in united action against the new aggressive schemes of imperialists and colonizers, whose danger is growing with the Chinese breakthrough into the heart of the African Continent.

Africa is troubled, as Joseph Garba, Nigeria's federal commissioner for external affairs, stated clearly in London. Sharp criticism of plans to form inter-African forces was expressed by Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's president. Forces like these, he said, will serve as tools for neocolonialism on our continent. Until the OAU has decided on such forces they cannot be formed. While they were engaged in knocking together the punitive corps, NATO leaders completely ignored the existence of the OAU, the continentwide headquarters of Africa's independent countries. These actions remind one of the most dismal times of colonialist robbery on the continent, when the solution of all problems connected with the fate of African peoples was in the hands of Europeans in European capitals.

This is how the incantation by Western officials on equal partnership and respect for the rights of the African peoples to independent development turns out in reality.

Over the expanses of independent, and we repeat independent, Africa there is a roar of American long-range transport aircraft. The air link is served by 600 American pilots. The American magazine POLITICAL SCIENCE has called the butchery in Shaba an interesting political game. It is published in the country that issues tirades on observing human rights. All this sounds more than blasphemous against the background of the Kolwezi pogroms.

The presence of NATO forces in Shaba is a challenge to truly sovereign and freedom-loving Africa. If one is to consider that southwest Shaba borders Angola, Zambia and Rhodesia then it becomes obvious that the militarized Zairian province is being turned into a hotbed of tension on the borders of Africa's sovereign countries, on one hand, and into another bridgehead for supporting the racists of Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa. The following example is quite indicative: Botha, Pretoria's minister of foreign affairs, recently stated that the declaration of independence of Namibia in South-West Africa, fixed for the 31 December this year, will have to be postponed indefinitely. Shaba is being turned into an African testing ground, a bridgehead for the preservation of the regimes of racism and colonialism in the south of the African Continent--for the quelling of the national liberation movement. This is precisely where the far-sighted policy of Africa's sworn enemies lies, and it is this that carries a serious threat to her freedom and independence.

COMOROS COUP SEEN AS LINK IN A CHAIN OF WEST'S POLICY

LD131311Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[L. Kuznetsov article: "Difficult Days in the Comoro Islands"]

[Excerpts] Since the first days of its existence the independent state in the Comoro Islands has had to defend its territorial integrity. The problem is that France did not recognize the independence of all the islands. Striving to preserve its military bases in the Indian Ocean, France tried to separate the Island of Mayotte, important in an economic and military strategic sense, from the young state and to make it "a part of the French Republic." Even after the proclamation of independence, Paris did not drop its claims on Mayotte and refused to withdraw its troops from there. Last January there was a revolt in the young state. It was defeated. But the matter did not end here; there was a military coup in the Comoros the night of 12 May. The government of Ali Soilih (he was elected president of the state of the Comoros on 31 December 1975) was overthrown and a "military political directory" came to power.

The fact that the coup was carried out mainly by white mercenaries says something about the nature of the coup. As the French weekly FRANCE NOUVELLE reports, the French secret service played a large part in the organization of the putsch. On the night of 13 May a detachment of mercenaries deplaned near the presidential palace in Moroni. Their commander was Bob Denard, the same Denard who "became famous" for his bloody deeds in the Congo (now Zaire) shortly after the country became independent. Denard is now in the "military political directory" of the Comoro Islands. Former President Ali Soilih was killed "while trying to escape", and his supporters were put behind bars.

It is not difficult to come to the conclusion that the Comoro Islands have become the latest victim in an imperialist conspiracy. NATO countries view the Comoro Islands, and primarily Mayotte, along with the bases in Djibouti, on Reunion and the small rocky islands situated near Madagascar, as an important strategic point which "must not be lost." The Comoro Islands are only a link in a chain of events being unfolded by Africa's enemies. Operations like those organized by Bob Denard in the Comoro Islands, FRANCE NOUVELLE points out, are also being prepared against the Seychelles, Sao Tome and other island states.

INDIAN PAPER SAYS U.S. SURVEYS INTERFERING IN EAST INDIA

LD132234Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 13, TASS--The public circles of India have learned about a new gross interference of the United States in the internal affairs of their country: the U.S. State Department has instructed the Board for International Relations--through George Washington University--to carry out "sociological surveys" in the eastern states of India, including Sikkim, in order to establish whether conditions are ripe in these areas to create a new "independent" state.

All the personnel of American institutions and organisations in the states of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura was mobilized to carry out these "surveys."

Publishing today the classified American circular on this score, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT points out that such actions of the U.S. Government are not merely a gross interference in the internal affairs of India, but constitute, in fact, an outright instigation of the separatist elements in Sikkim, create an atmosphere of tension in this part of the country.

It is common knowledge that the question of Sikkim has been settled long ago. It became a state of the Republic of India in April 1975.

India is not the only country where the United States is carrying out "surveys" through its cultural, information and other services. The true purpose of these "surveys" is to seek and create seats of tension, the PATRIOT says.

The governments of the independent states must pay utmost attention to the sentence contained in the above-said circular, which says that the United States has already carried out such work in several countries and that it has yielded positive results in the assessment of the political situation, determination of ways and means of strengthening the American influence in those countries.

SOVIETS COOPERATE WITH INDIA ON SATELLITE LAUNCHING

LD131544Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--the Soviet side has fully fulfilled its obligations to the Indian colleagues and is ready to launch the second Indian satellite, as soon as its flight model is ready, a TASS correspondent has been told by Deputy Chairman of the Intercosmos Council Nikolay Novikov, who led the USSR's delegation to a meeting of Soviet and Indian specialists in Bangalore, India.

The meeting made it possible to specify a number of matters connected with launching the second Indian satellite by a Soviet rocket carrier. Autonomous and complex trials of the satellite were carried out, and all technical and engineering matters have been determined. Nikolay Novikov emphasized that the businesslike and friendly meeting between specialists of the two countries was held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

Cooperation between scientists is under way in accordance with the agreement between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Indian Organisation for Space Exploration, signed in Moscow in April 1975. India's second satellite, just like the first one, will be launched from the territory of the Soviet Union. Its weight will be 420 kg.

It is designed for experiments to observe the terrestrial surface from outer space.

Just as at the launching of the first Indian satellite Aryabata the USSR will provide the rocket carrier and the launch complex, will put it to an agreed upon orbit at a height of about 500 kilometres. Indian specialists will be given a possibility to use the ground station Bear Lakes to obtain information and control the sputnik at the first stage of the flight. All this is done on the gratuitous basis, Nikolay Novikov said.

INDIA WELCOMES SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD101114Y Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 10, TASS--India welcomes the proposals of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, for stopping the arms race and for disarmament, Indian Minister for External Affairs A.B. Vajpayee, now staying here, said in a TASS interview. He positively assessed the Soviet initiatives aimed at stopping the growth of armaments and armed forces of states with big military potentials, especially toward ending the manufacture of nuclear weapons of all types.

A.B. Vajpayee said he believed that implementation of the Soviet proposals would make a considerable contribution to averting the threat of a nuclear war, ensuring a lasting peace and security of the peoples. He said he was also convinced that the Soviet proposals would be highly appreciated by the nonaligned states which are interested in peace, social and economic progress.

In conclusion A.B. Vajpayee stressed the need for stopping the arms race and wished success to the special General Assembly session on disarmament.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO AFGHANISTAN--At the request of the Government of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will step up its assistance in building a rail and major bridge across the Amur Darya River. Soviet engineers will design the bridge and the country will supply the materials and technology required. The Soviet Union is also helping Afghanistan build a railway line to the main centers of the country. [Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD]

CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS REVOLUTION MEDALS TO SOVIETS

Honors Brezhnev

LD0912Y2Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 9 TASS--On the instruction of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba, the Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo today presented to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a memorable medal "The 20th Anniversary of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba," which was instituted in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the landing of a group of Cuban patriots from the Granma yacht, which laid the beginning to formation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. Leonid Brezhnev expressed cordial gratitude to the leadership of the Republic of Cuba for the high award.

Decorates Ustinov, Others

FL140050Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] A TASS agency dispatch reports on the ceremony held in Moscow to decorate Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, with the 20th anniversary medal. The high award conferred by the Cuban Council of State was presented to Ustinov by Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo, who warmly congratulated the USSR defense minister. Marshals Nikolay Ogarkov and Viktor Kulikov, Army Gen Aleksey Yepishev and other high military chiefs were also decorated with the 20th anniversary medal. In a brief speech, Marshal Dimitriy Ustinov expressed his gratitude to the PCC Central Committee and the Cuban Council of State for the high honor bestowed upon him.

TASS REPORTS PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN COLOMBIAN ELECTION

LD061312Y Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Bogota, June 6, TASS--According to preliminary count, Cesar Turbay Ayala, candidate from the Liberal Party, has factually won the presidential elections, held in Colombia on Sunday. He polled more than 2.2 million votes. His main rival in the presidency drive--conservative Belisario Betanour collected almost 100,000 votes less. Local observers regard as an important success of the left forces of the country, the running at the elections of candidate of the National Union of Opposition J. Cesar Pernia. The communists are the kernel of this alliance. He polled about 88,000 votes.

The new president of Colombia is to be sworn in on August 7, this year. Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala repeatedly held key posts in the government. He was foreign minister from 1958 to 1961. He was elected vice president of the republic in 1967.

U.S. PLANE CARRYING MARIJUANA FORCED TO LAND IN CUBA

LD140916Y Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 14 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Havana, June 14, TASS--Planes of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba forced a small twin-engined American plane to land at Camaguey Airport after it had violated the republic's air space. On board the plane the Cuban authorities discovered remains of marijuna. The three members of the crew, an American, as well as a Portuguese and a Colombian who live in the United States, said that on noticing the pursuing Cuban planes they had dumped overboard several bags containing about 600 kilo grammes of marijuana. Competent Cuban authorities are investigating this incident.

SUPREME COURT PLENUM DISCUSSES RIGHT TO DEFENSE

LD132212Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has opened in Moscow. Discussion began today on the application of laws that insure the accused the right to a defense. Smirnov, chairman of the Supreme Court, said this right is guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, and the hullabaloo raised by bourgeois propaganda about the alleged lack of defense for the accused in Soviet criminal actions is absolutely groundless.

In its decisions a plenum of the Supreme Court previously elucidated various aspects of the right of the accused to a defense. However, in judicial practice various questions arise relating to the interpretation of any given legal provision. Therefore, the plenum's examination of this question will facilitate clarification of just judicial verdicts.

The plenum is to continue its work tomorrow.

KUNAYEV TAKES PART IN ARCHITECTS CONGRESS

LD131724Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Summary] At their ninth congress, which opened today in the capital of Kazakhstan, the architects of Kazakhstan are discussing the tasks for the further development of architecture.

"Taking part in the congress was Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee."

BRIEFS

KIEV OFFICIALS PUNISHED--At the request of the Presidium of the Kiev City Committee of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union, Kerusenko, deputy director general of the Motor Vehicle Repair Association No 1, has been dismissed for serious shortcomings in the task of creating appropriate living conditions for young production workers. Samusik, chairman of the trade union committee, has been reprimanded. What happened, why were the leaders punished so severely? Familiarization with the case shows that the comrades had lost the feeling of responsibility, ceased to critically assess the situation in the collective and their work, and dealt apathetically with the appeals of young people living in the dormitory. The end, as the saying goes, was only natural. Our party has always educated leading cadres in the spirit of a critical approach to the issue. Exactly such an approach is one of the characteristic features of the Leninist work style. [Excerpt] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0550 GMT 13 Jun AU]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CSA OFFICIAL: 5-MONTH INDUSTRIAL MARKETING PLAN FULFILLED

LD131146Y Moscow TASS in English 1119 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--The Soviet Union's industry is concluding the first half of the Ninth [as received] Five-Year Plan period. The plan of five months for the marketing of industrial products has been fulfilled successfully, Vitaliy Garmash, the deputy chief of the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, writes in TRUD.

The total volume of industrial output rose 5.1 percent as compared with January-May of last year, while the target under the annual plan was 4.5 percent. The productivity of labour increased over this period by 3.7 percent as against the target of 3.8 percent. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 2200 GMT on 12 June says that "the results of the work done by USSR industry in May have been summed up. The state plan as a whole has been fulfilled by 101 percent. Gross production, compared to the same month last year, increased by 5 percent. This exceeds the level planned for this year."]

The output of electricity increased in January-May by five percent with the expenditure of fuel per one kilowatt-hour being cut by 1.1 percent. The output of oil and gas condensate reached 233 million tons, that of gas 154 billion cubic metres, of coal 302 million tons.

The output of the main types of metal products rose three percent. 488 thousand tons of steel was produced since the beginning of the year over and above the plan. 255 thousand tons of rolled metal and 19 million metres of steel pipes was manufactured since the beginning of the year over and above the plan.

The output of instruments and means of automation increased in January-May by 13 percent, the output of means of computing equipment by 19 percent and of machines with digital program control by 16 percent.

The growth rate of four percent was ensured in the light industry. Nearly six million square metres of cotton fabrics and 1.3 million pairs of leather footwear was manufactured over and above the plan.

PRAVDA ON DELAYS IN DEVELOPING TYUMEN INDUSTRIAL BASE

LD140931Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Report by special correspondents S. Vtorushin and A. Murzin: "Industry of the Oil Region"]

[Text] Tyumenskaya Oblast--in a brief period Tyumenskaya Oblast has become the country's main base for oil and gas extraction. This year at least 246 million tons of oil and gas condensate will be obtained from the Tyumen deposits.

The new stage in the development of Western Siberia mentioned by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress includes many important features. The main one is that, together with an increase in the extraction of underground resources, something else is also involved--the comprehensive use of raw material on the spot, oil refining, and the creation of a Siberian petrochemical industry and of enterprises for the production and repair of field equipment and technology. The oblast will henceforth be not only the country's largest extractor and supplier of very valuable fuel and chemical raw material but also a region with its own diverse and powerful industry.

It is already gaining strength. Pushing back the Tayga, three modern gas refineries have emerged alongside the Nizhnevartovsk refinery. Their productivity is 6 billion cubic meters of petroleum gas a year. The large-scale Signeftegazpererabotka association has been created here which in 1980 will give the national economy 16 billion cubic meters of byproduct gas and millions of tons of unstable gasoline. Describing the first-born of the petroleum industry, A. Vorivoshkin, the association's general director, stressed that there is no large-scale complex like it anywhere in the world. And it grew up in only 3 years.

Two more similar refineries will be commissioned this year--in Nizhnevartovsk and Yuzhnyy Balyk--and in 1979 one will be commissioned in Surgut. All the enterprises are fitted with equipment produced in this country and have a high degree of automation and mechanization.

So far the Surgut GRES has been the only consumer of Nizhnevartovsk gas. Now that the Samotlor-Kuzbass gas pipeline has been laid, Tyumen fuel has come to southern Siberia's biggest industrial region. Unstable gasoline, or broad-fraction hydrocarbon, as the oil workers still call it, is being pumped along the pipeline to Yuzhnyy Balyk, and from there it is transported by railroad to the oil refineries. With the commissioning of the Tobolsk petrochemical complex all this gasoline will be sent to Tobolsk. It will be used to produce high-quality synthetic rubber, very valuable chemical products and an enormous quantity of household chemicals. The combine's output will make it possible to largely satisfy the Soviet economy's requirements for chemical materials.

The gas refinery workers are waiting impatiently for the commissioning of the Tobolsk enterprise, because they will then be able to sell all their raw material. This is now their most acute problem. After all, having extinguished many flares at the oil fields, they have been obliged to light flares again from time to time on the refinery platform [zavodskaya ploshchadka] or at the Yuzhnyy Balyk station. Because of the shortage of tanks and stoppages on the railroad, the unloading of output is extremely unrhytmical, and matters reach the point where finished output sometimes has to be destroyed. The Samotlor-Kuzbass gas pipeline is taking too long to find its working rhythm. In the first quarter many millions of cubic meters of refined gas did not find a market because of complications on this pipeline.

Next year the capacities of the Signeftegazpererabotka will double. Unless the Tobolsk petrochemical combine's complex now nearing completion is commissioned, the situation will be complicated still further. Some R50 million less in capital investments than planned has been absorbed into it since the start of the combine's installation. For the third year running the USSR Industrial Construction Ministry's subdivisions working in Tobolsk are failing to fulfill the state plans. As a result, as the construction workers themselves say, to this day not a single project of the combine has "taken off" from the main area. Only the piles have been driven in over the enormous territory of the future giant of the petrochemical industry. Concentrating all efforts on the pioneer base, the Ministry of Industrial Construction has been unable to establish a good tempo at a single one of its installations or at other projects.

Can the matter be put right? It can, but for this the Ministry must radically alter its attitude toward the construction site. And it must primarily concentrate work on the main base of the construction industry. Without this it is impossible to commission the combine within the planned deadline. At the same time it is also essential to rapidly install the fuel base--the project nearing completion for 1979. Not so very much ferroconcrete is needed for it, and this can be obtained from enterprises situation in other oblasts.

Some other departments are also paying insufficient attention to the Tobolsk complex. Thus, in the course of 3 years subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification have fulfilled only...22 percent of the planned work. Even the piles have not been driven in for the district heating plant which should be commissioned next year. And after all, without the plant it is impossible to commission the first production projects.

The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry is giving little help to the complex, particularly in supplying complete sets of mahinery for it. For instance, the Sokolovskiy water collection system should begin operation this year, but to this day the project has not been provided with the necessary fittings.

The Tobolsk combine will become the flagship of the Tyumen petrochemical industry. But even this combine will not resolve all the problems of refining crude oil in this region. The question of the construction, in the central Ob region, of an oil refinery which would obviate the need for the Tyumen workers to bring in an enormous quantity of motor fuel is an acute one on the agenda. A similar enterprise must also be created in the north, in the Urengoy region.

The further development of the Siberian oil-refining industry also presupposes the creation of large-scale enterprises here to produce their own oil and gas industry equipment and to repair drilling equipment, truck and tracklaying vehicle equipment.

The USSR Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises has organized in Tyumen the big Sibkomplektmontazh association, specializing in the production of equipment supplied in complete sets and blocks for the oil and gas fields. This method of construction is becoming the main one in the technical policy of the entire sector. In the long term the Sibkomplektmontazh will produce in blocks all surface equipment for the fields and main pipelines.

The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry also has enterprises in this extensive region. The Glavtyumenneftegaz includes the "Elektron" plant which produces block installations and a mechanical repair plant producing group [ustovyy] and booster [dozhimnyye] pumping stations. A garage equipment enterprise was created in Tyumen recently. It will specialize in the assembly of floating cranes and the production of semitrailers and barges for small rivers.

Unfortunately, this is what the Siberian oil industry rear services are confining themselves to at the moment. Yet there is a tremendous need for a variety of equipment. Tyumen receives from other parts of the country drilling rigs, pipes, drilling instruments, electrical engineering equipment, equipment for underground and capital repair of wells, trucks and tracked vehicles and excavating machines. Of course, not all of this has to be produced on the spot. There is no need. But is it sensible to send tractors and trucks for capital repairs from the middle Ob area and the Nenetskaya tundra to plants in the European part of the country? Obviously not. The same can be said of the repair of other equipment and the production of certain types of drilling and field equipment. Economists believe that it is worth creating an enterprise in Tyumen to produce large-diameter pipes. There is an immense and growing need for them in the oblast, where thousands of kilometers of pipelines are being constructed. The same goes for drilling rigs in this area.

The pool of operating wells is rapidly increasing in the Siberian fields. In time they will all switch from flowing wells production to mechanized production. This is a natural process connected with the fall in reservoir pressure. There are already thousands of wells of this kind in the Glavtyumenneftegaz administration. The switch to mechanized production and the repair and servicing of wells require the creation of a reliable base. This is why, oilmen believe, it is necessary to organize in the oblast the production of equipment for the underground repair of wells.

It cannot be said that the Tyumen workers are twiddling their thumbs in the meantime. They are doing as much as possible to create and strenthen oil production rear services. A central production servicing base has been commissioned in Nizhnevartovsk, for example. It has permitted a sharp improvement in the rolling and repair of drilling equipment. Similar enterprises have been created in Surgut and Nefteyugansk. The construction of a truck repair plant has started in Nizhnevartovsk. Specialists believe that there is an urgent need to construct yet another similar enterprise--especially for the repair of Ural trucks which carry most of the loads in the north. And this enterprise must be a branch of the Uralskiy truck plant. Only then will repairs there be of good quality. A similar branch for equipment repair must be created in Tyumenskaya Oblast by the Chelyabinsk tractor plant. In fact, thousands of the plant's tractors are operating here, and they must be reconditioned not by workshops but by a well-equipped modern enterprise.

The second stage of the formation of the West Siberian fuel and energy complex is linked, as we can see, to the widespread industrialization of the entire immense region of the middle Ob. The task is to construct in Tyumenskaya Oblast very big petrochemical, power and machine-building enterprises, to develop timber processing and transportation and to create a construction industry capital base. The organization of a highly developed modern industry here will increase the economic potential of the country as a whole. This is why it is necessary to eliminate as quickly as possible the shortcomings which are hampering the installation of powerful pioneer enterprises and to do everything to commission them by the planned dates.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

BODYUL VIEWS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MOLDAVIA

LD132010Y Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kishinev, June 13 TASS--"Agriculture in Moldavia, just as in other Soviet republics, is moving into a phase of socialisation of state and collective farm-cooperative property," said Ivan Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. He was speaking today at an All-Union scientific conference on the growing closeness of the two forms of socialist property. It will discuss trends in the new stage of realisation of the Lenin cooperative plan, as illustrated by the experience of Moldavia, a pioneer in the intensification of agricultural production.

"The initiative for the fusion of the two forms of property came from the peasants themselves, "Ivan Bodyul stressed. "They are interested in the pooling of the means of enterprises and of the manpower resources of collective farms with those of the state farms and in creating modern highly-mechanized production units on an integrated basis. It is in such fusion that the peasants see a realistic opportunity for raising quickly the efficiency of production and for the successful economic and social development of the countryside."

Moldavia has formations of this type. Specialized inter-farm cooperation in the collective-farm sector and agroindustrial integration in the state sector marked a big step toward the establishment of integrated production units. Operating now in Moldavia are 360 enterprises, industrial-type plantations started by collective farmers on a joint-stock basis, 240 state farms-factories, and 14 scientific and production amalgamations, which account for over 80 percent of Moldavia's agricultural output.

The narrowing of the margin of difference between the two forms of property is a long process, said Doctor of Science (Philosophy) Ivan Bodyul. At this stage, this process does not yet mean that collective farm property is getting fused with state property and loses its social-class content. Amalgamations are being established in order to create highly-efficient production units and thus strengthen the peasants' farms economically. The cooperatives also stand to gain from this because their profits grow and with them their opportunities of providing more amenities for the villages and improving the social life of the peasants.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 12-13 JUN

LD140610 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 12 June reports that harvesting of grain crops is gathering pace in the south. Deliveries of breadgrain from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadzhikistan have already begun. Farms of Georgia, Azerbaijan and the North Caucasus are preparing for the start of the harvest campaign. As a TASS correspondent has been told at the Soyuzselkhoztekhnika All-Union Association, kolkhozes and sovkhoves farms will receive more than 52,000 combine harvesters and other machinery by the start of mass harvesting campaign.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that selective harvesting of winter grain crops has started in the Lyaylyak and Batken valleys in south Kirgizia. This year, over 300,000 hectares are occupied with winter grain crops. Mass harvesting will start in the last 10 days of June.

A large irrigation system is being built in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, on the southern bank of Lake Zayzan. Testing of the system is currently underway; canals are working well, with water being pumped from the powerful pumping station floating near one of the lake's shores. It was built in Rybinsk, Yaroslavskaya Oblast, and navigated the Volga, the Baltic, the North Sea, the Ob and the Irtysh before reaching the lake. At present, the first phase is being commissioned to irrigate 800 hectares; the second phase will irrigate 1,000 hectares; in future years, up to 10,000 hectares will be irrigated. Then, corn, perennial grasses--thousands of tons of fodder for stock--will grow here. New settlements and farms will be built.

At 1600 GMT on 13 June the radio reports that harvesting of winter grain crops started in Georgia today. Despite the extended spring with unexpected cold weather, a good harvest of grain crops has been grown. Work will go on round the clock.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that today the Kazakhstan CSA reported that almost 30 million hectares of plowed land have been set aside for haycutting. Up to today, grass has been cut from 2 million quintals of hay to the cattle wintering places.

RSFSR CSA SAYS SOWING COMPLETED IN GOOD TIME

LD140548Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The RSFSR CSA has summed up the results of the spring sowing. Various crops have been planted on 90 million hectares in the republic. The sowing was completed in good time. In the south of the RSFSR mass fodder procurement is now in progress. Over 1 million tons of silage has been stored. The northern limits of the haycutting now pass through the Non-Chernozem Zone. Tractor-drawn cutters are at work in the rich meadowlands of the upper Don, Desna and Oka. Grass harvesting and fodder procurement have also begun at many farms in Western Siberia.

COSMOS-1,022 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD1216347 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12 TASS--An artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1022 was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue the space exploration program.

It was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89.7 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth--374 kilometres, the minimum--182 kilometres, the orbit's angle--72.9 degrees.

The equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

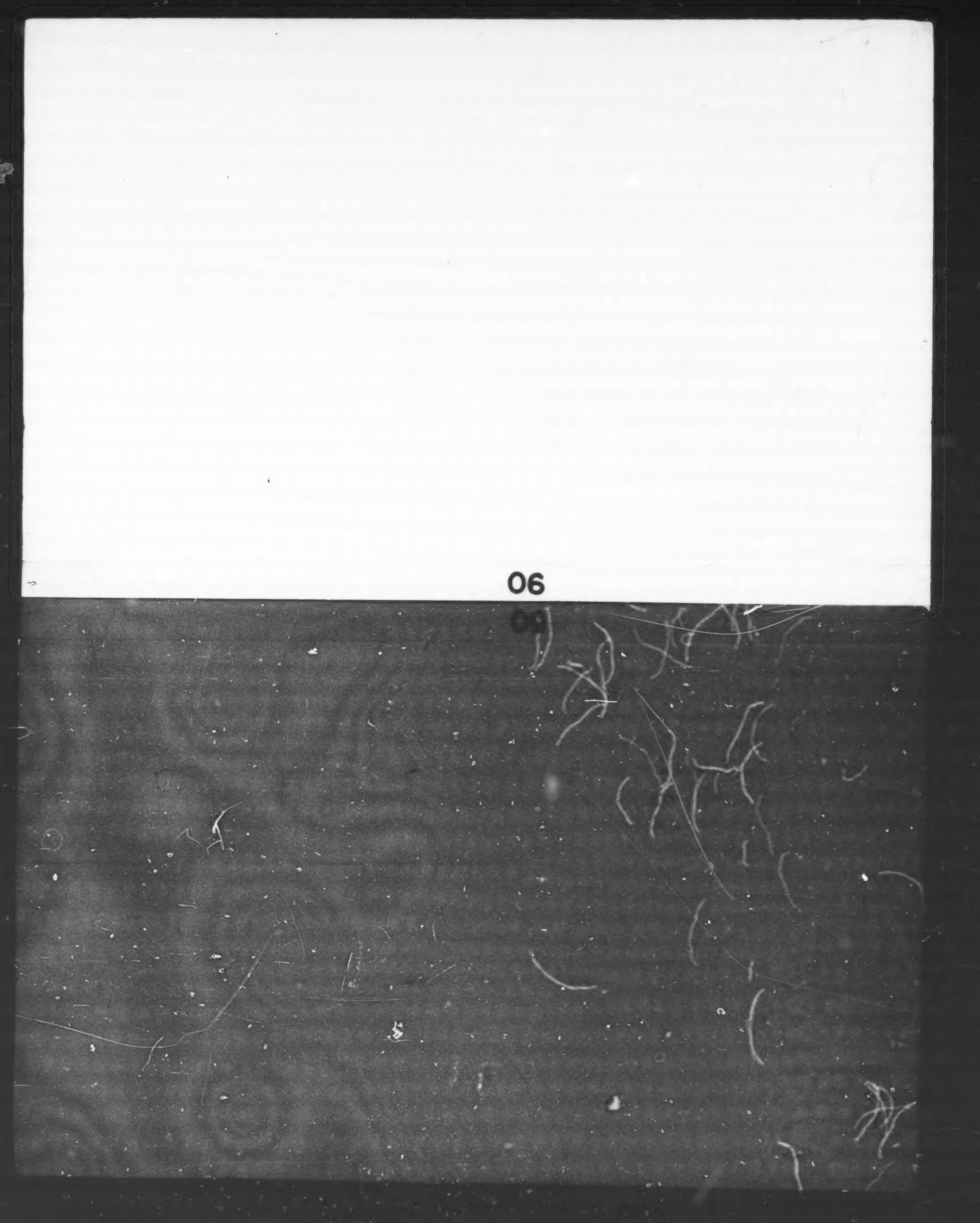
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


06